

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

The Oldest Fruit Journal in America



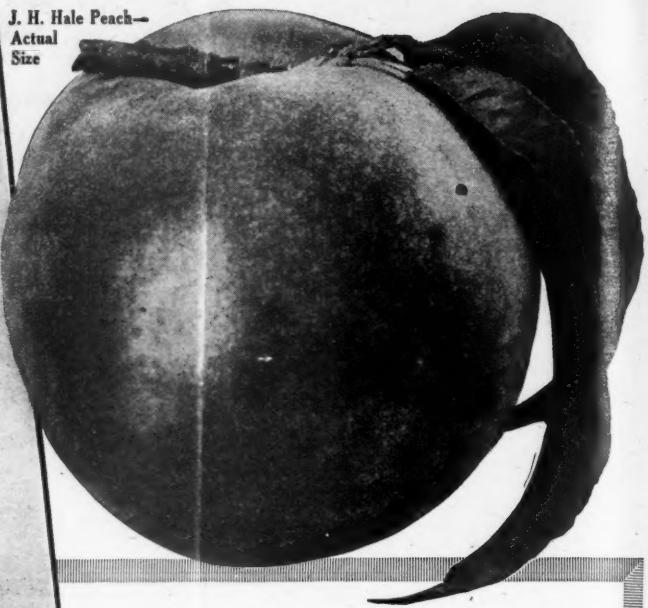
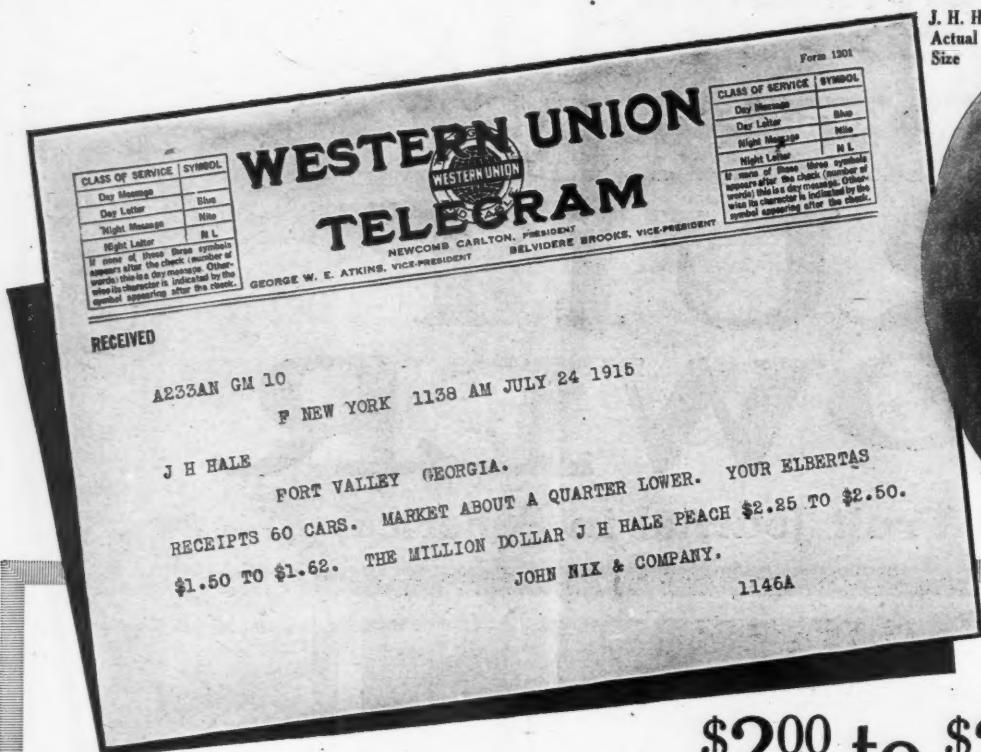
Charles A. Green, Editor

Rochester, N. Y.

Five Cents the Copy

November, 1915

Green's Fruit Grower



\$2⁰⁰ to \$2⁵⁰ Per Crate—

The J. H. Hale Always Tops the Market

The telegram at the top carries a big message of increased net-profits to fruit-growers. Read it! Sold in Boston, New York or any other large market, the story is always the same—Elbertas \$1.50 to \$1.62 (and even as low as 75c) when J. H. Hale's at the very same time command \$2.00 to \$2.50. And these are not a half-dozen selected crates from a few pet trees, but carload shipments season after season from big commercial orchards—grown, shipped and sold under identically the same conditions as Elbertas. J. H. Hale peaches command premium profits because they are larger, more richly colored, better quality, and, what is most important, are such long keepers and shippers—they give fruit dealers much longer to dispose of their stock—and without wastage.

\$1.34 Per Crate Net After All Expenses

The cost of marketing peaches averages about the same on all varieties. Mr. Hale's figures on his Georgia crop are: harvesting and package 33c; freight and refrigeration 51c; commission 7%—a total cost of 95c per crate on Elbertas, and \$1.00 on J. H. Hale's. But note this—after all expenses were paid the Elbertas brought back 62c per crate net profit, and the J. H. Hale's brought \$1.34 per crate net profit. In carload lots the J. H. Hale's yielded \$380 more net money per car. Who can afford to plant Elbertas, with facts like these before them?

The "Million Dollar" Peach

Here is what gives the J. H. Hale peach an excess market value—why it brings 25 to 50% over any other peach of its season:

Size— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than Elberta.
Flesh like a cling, yet perfect freestone.
So firm ships like apples. Won't squash.
Wonderful keeper, longer than any other peach.
Golden yellow flesh, skin rich deep crimson.
Tight, smooth skin, fuzzless as an apricot.
Ripens 5 days ahead of Elberta. Hangs longer.
Late bloomer—hardier than Elberta.
Canning—Holds shape, won't rag out.
Wonderful adaptability to all peach regions.

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WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES,
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Please mail me your 160-page catalog. I am interested in

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Apples | <input type="checkbox"/> Plums | <input type="checkbox"/> Roses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peaches | <input type="checkbox"/> Cherries | <input type="checkbox"/> Grapes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pears | <input type="checkbox"/> Bush Fruits | <input type="checkbox"/> Strawberries |

Approximate Number of Trees Desired.

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Be Sure You Get Genuine

We grow and sell J. H. Hale trees under an exclusive contract with Mr. Hale, and control absolutely all scions, buds and propagating wood from his bearing J. H. Hale peach orchards. William P. Stark trees are sold only direct from our Stark City Nurseries—never through agents. For your protection we put a trademarked wooden tag with Mr. Hale's autographic signature on all J. H. Hale trees, as shown below. Look for it!



Home-Grown Peaches All Summer

In our catalog we print a peach-ripening guide, showing the ripening dates of best extra early, early, mid-season and late varieties. By following this chart you can have ripe, home-grown peaches for three months—from the Mayflower, the earliest of all, to Mammoth Heath, approximately 100 days later. Send for the book—it will give you some new ideas on peach-growing and marketing.

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More and more growers are planting Delicious as they see their neighbors get \$3 to \$5 more per barrel

Send for 160-Page Book! Mailed Free!

We have written this book to help you. It tells all about each variety, be it apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, grape, blackberry, raspberry, currant, gooseberry, strawberry, roses, ornamentals, or shrubs. Describes habits of growth, ripening season, kind of fruit, age of bearing, best money-makers, where each variety does best. Illustrated from actual photographs. *Prices in plain figures.* Easy to read and easy to order from. Mailed only on request. It will come by return mail if you write today.

WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES
You can't forget our address. The town is named after our nurseries.
BOX 614 STARK CITY, MISSOURI

Mr. W. ... a large ... editor of ... suggestions. The fruit gro ... producing co ... hundreds ... superior ... skilled in ... advantage ... a big sub ... fully wou ... fill a larg ... simply in ... as they o ... Here is ... mind: How ... market t ... you will fi ... mand the e ... secured th ... of service ... service an ... store has ... dealers

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

Volume 35

Rochester, N. Y., November, 1915

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Number 11

How To Market The Apple Crop

By C. A. GREEN

Mr. W. E. Wright, who is interested in a large Indiana orchard company, asks the editor of Green's Fruit Grower to give him suggestions on the marketing of the apple crop. This is the vital question now facing fruit growers of this the greatest fruit producing country in the world. There are hundreds of men capable of producing superior apples where there is one man skilled in selling his product to the best advantage. Bear in mind that this is a big subject which in order to be treated fully would require a message that would fill a large sized book, therefore I can simply in this brief article give suggestions as they occur to me.

Here is a question that arises first in my mind: How do the great department stores market their goods? In most instances you will find that these great stores command the confidence of the public by having secured the reputation through long years of service of giving every patron good service and entire satisfaction. One such store has for its slogan the words: "We are dealers in satisfaction."

Poor Fruit

The grower of poor fruit cannot expect to give satisfaction to his patrons, therefore the first thing that he must possess is the ability to produce high class apples. The next important thing is the grading and packing. Then he must possess a reasonable knowledge of the condition of the apple crop of the various states and of the country at large. This is not an easy thing to secure. Each season dust is thrown into the eyes of the apple grower by men who are interested in buying apples as low as possible. These apple buyers are shrewd and determined. Some of them lose no opportunity to deceive the apple grower as regards the number of barrels of apples which can be depended upon throughout this big country during the season under consideration.

Last year apple growers were thrown into a panic by being told that the war in Europe would cut off almost entirely the foreign demand for apples. Misleading statements were made in regard to the amount of apples formerly shipped to Europe. These statements so far deceived the apple growers as to induce them to sell their fruit at a very low price, yielding scarcely any profit. Later on everybody was surprised at the demand for apples and the price continued to advance until the close of the shipping season.

The man who makes it his business to produce apples must secure a reputation for growing superior quality and for careful grading. When an apple grower has secured this reputation it is not unusual for him to obtain a price largely in advance of that received by the average grower, often amounting to a dollar a barrel. I know of instances where apple growers have built up a retail trade of carefully graded, well grown apples, by which they can sell to the consumer such varieties as Spy, McIntosh, Banana, Fameuse and Delicious at \$6.00 per barrel, and yet the consumer feels favored to be able to purchase such high class apples at this seemingly high price.

Good Fruit

It has been claimed, and I consider it truthful, that there has never been a surplus of a superior grade of apples. The same may be said of almost all other fruits. This year there is an oversupply of peaches in western New York, but the oversupply does not consist of the first class fruit, for our

largest canning establishment sends out a report that it will buy all of the first class peaches produced. It is the riff raff, the poorer grade of peaches, which is almost unsalable. The growers did not thin out the fruit and it is largely small and of poor quality.

I offered a fancy grocer in this city last July several crates filled with pint boxes of Syracuse raspberry. This variety produces exceedingly large and brightly colored fruit of high quality. At that time the Cuthbert red raspberry was a drug in the plentiful market, selling at 5 or 6 cents per pint, but the grocer offered me 12 cents a pint for my superior specimens, and I found later that he was selling these raspberries, which he bought of me at 12 cents per pint, at 18 cents per pint, or 36 cents per quart. No matter how much oversupplied the market might have been for Cuthbert, I would have had no trouble in selling my larger and better colored raspberries at double the ordinary price for inferior fruit.

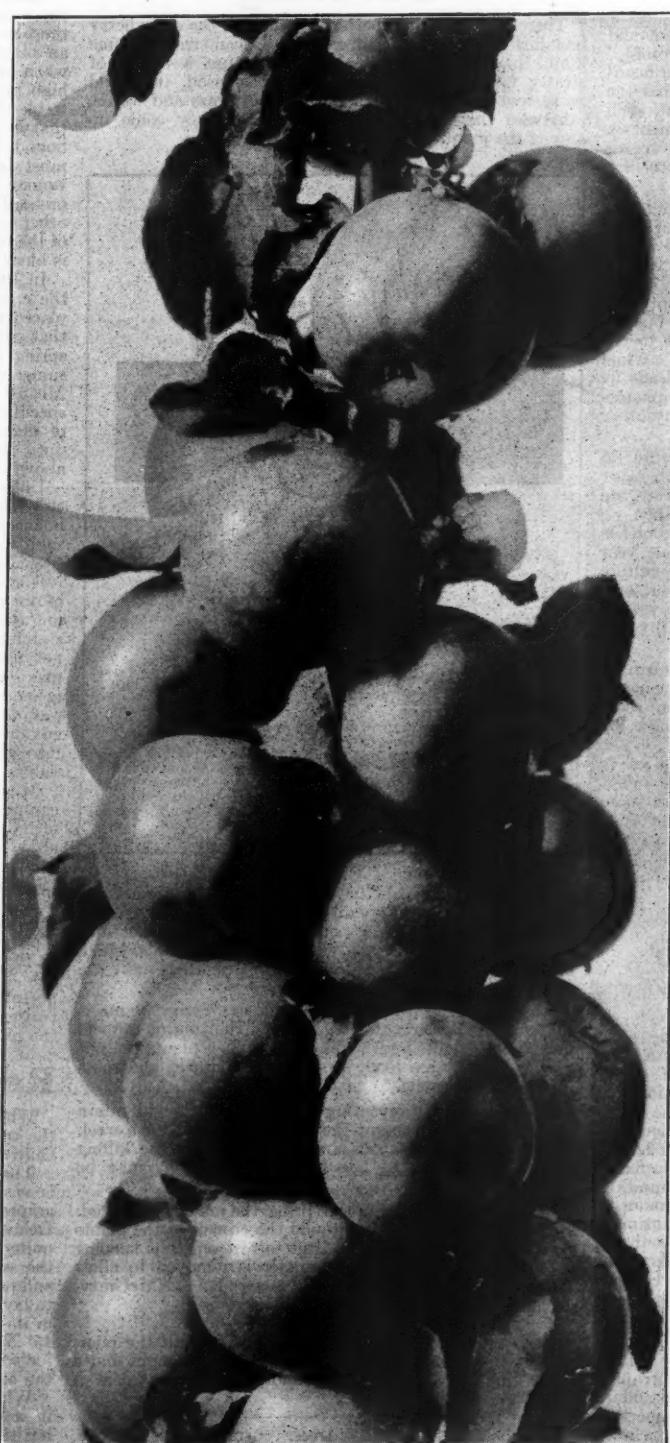
A Reputation

My advice then to the apple grower is to start in without delay in securing a reputation for growing fine fruit, and for so grading and packing that the fruit in the center of the barrel shall be as good as on the face. Since the department store cannot succeed in building up a profitable business in a year or two, the orchardist must not expect to secure a reputation in a year or two for selling superior fruit carefully graded, but when he does secure it it is a valuable asset.

Here is a question that often arises: Since the average apple grower does not grow the best quality of apples and does not grade carefully and honestly, how can the conscientious grower and packer market his apples in competition with the dishonest man? Here has been the discouraging feature up before apple growers for a decade, but the conscientious man will in time have a reputation which he cannot afford to impair, and his brand of apples will be recognized by the local market and in the distant market, thus after lapse of time he can fix his own price and will not be subject to the ups and downs of prices paid to less skillful or considerate producers.

Honey

It is Palestine's unique geographical position that enables her to produce such fine honey. Here the flora of three different continents meet, and this fact, coupled with other circumstances, has made the conditions in Palestine ideal for honey culture. Some time ago two brothers in Jaffa ran an apiary on novel lines. They conceived the ingenious idea of furnishing the bees with material for honey-making purposes throughout eight months of the year. Camping first at a low altitude, they waited until the flowers of that locality were over, and then conveyed the hives on camel-back to a higher place, thus following up the consecutive blossoming of different flowers. They were even able to separate the produce of these overworked bees into "orange-blossom honey," "thyme honey," and so on, with each succeeding flower. By using modern extraction machinery and replacing the combs, one hundred hives were made to yield no less than six tons of honey in the year. This is nearly three times as much honey per hive as the maximum yield on the great honey farms of Australia and America.—"Wide World Magazine."



A Branch of Baldwin Apples

Farmers' Orchard Profits

I am a firm believer in the idea that there is no farm in this vicinity capable of being profitably cultivated, and which is the home of a family, that should not have its apple orchard, well cared for and of sufficient size to furnish the family with an abundant supply of this delicious fruit during the entire year. The owner may not be able to figure out an actual cash profit, but there are profits in the way of health and comfort which come to the members of the family, both now and in the years to come, which can not be computed in money and which, in many cases, are never recognized nor fully appreciated.

Whether it is wise for the ordinary farmer to grow apples more extensively than this is the question. Mr. Snyder thinks that because of the scarcity and high cost of farm help there is little or no profit even when the crops are abundant and that with the "uncertainty of all horticultural operations" the returns do not warrant the needed outlay for labor and materials. I believe, and experience and observation teach, that the apple crop is just as sure as any other farm crop, under the same circumstances.

In growing a crop of corn the intelligent farmer expects returns at harvest just about in proportion to the care he has given to all the details, from the selection of the seed until harvest. A frost or drought may change the result to some extent, but even the ill effects of these he may modify to a considerable extent, as many of us have learned. Apply the same intelligent care to the apple crop and receive the reward.

"When apples are plentiful everybody has them and the price is usually so low there is little if any profit," says the article already referred to. And we have heard the same many times before. Our experience is that the years when apples are so plentiful that good fruit, such as is produced in the well-cared for orchard, intelligently marketed, will not make a reasonable profit, are exceedingly rare. We have known but one such instance in a score of years.

Summer apples are not generally considered profitable. Portage County has had an unusually large crop of them this year. Red Astrachans, barreled and shipped to the city, netted more than two cents a pound. Any variety of choice summer apples readily brought a dollar a bushel from the growers' wagon in the near-by cities, until the middle of August. With an average yield of 10 bushels to the tree which is a low estimate, and 30 trees to the acre, we have a gross receipt of \$300 per acre. While winter fruit is not so plentiful, past experience leads us to believe that the returns from it will not be disappointing, but that the crop will pay fully as well as any other staple farm crop.

We certainly agree that failures in apple culture do occur; but that they are more frequent than with other farm crops under the same degree of intelligent care, we can not admit. Neither can we believe that when we have a failure, "a lot of good money and hard labor has been thrown away." Apple culture is not a one year proposition. If the expense of fertilization and culture and spraying, which we give to a tree does not, for some unavoidable cause, result in a crop of fruit in the year in which it is applied, it does make for a more healthy and fruitful tree in the years which are to follow.

While we urge the family orchard on every farm, it will probably not be wise for the farmer to engage in commercial orcharding unless he has a location peculiarly suited to apple culture or which can be made so. The most successful orchards in this county are on the tops and slopes of hills of considerable elevation above the surrounding territory, having a clayloam soil, underlaid at no great depth with rock. These, under wise management, have been continuously profitable; and good sense would seem to suggest that they be continued as orchards, and that other similar locations should be given to this line of horticultural work.—C. H. Sapp, Portage Co., O., in Ohio Farmer.

The Sops of Wine

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
W. H. HUSE, Ohio

It is Sunday evening, the "folks" are visiting at a neighbor's and I have just indulged my appetite with bread, butter and applesauce. The absence of critics was my excuse for relapsing into the unconventionalities of boyhood and spreading a thick coating of the sauce on the slice of bread and butter, or, as the fastidious unregenerate might call it, butter and bread, another boyish relapse. As the expert tea mixer can distinguish a flavor in a blend that is absent from either unmixed brand, so the specialist in applesauce—would there were more of them—can appreciate a deliciousness in an intimate blend of homebaked bread, butter and applesauce that is not obtained from the best rolls that modern baker ever fabricated eaten with butter and sauce when the latter is gently sipped from the tip of a delicate silver spoon that has removed it from a still more delicate sauce dish.

This sauce of mine, however, has a flavor all its own, different from that of any other variety of apple I have ever tasted, for the apples were Sops of Wine, corrupted by us boys forty years ago into Sopsy Vine. My Standard dictionary informs me that Hominy is another name that is given it. Whatever its name I want to speak a word in its favor. It is not a complete success as a commercial apple. Like all fruit that ripens early it is not a good keeper, but for home consumption, especially by the boys always eager for green apples, it is a great success. It is

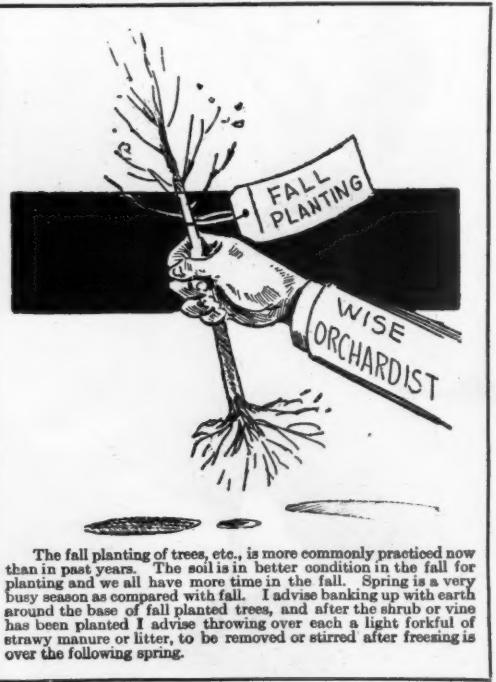
one of the earliest apples here in New Hampshire and that may account in part for one's appreciation of its flavor, but not entirely. I find that its luscious flavor appeals to my appetite now just as effectively as when we boys used to try to get up earliest on summer mornings so as to get the first pick of "Sopsies" that had fallen during the night and hide them in a hole in the haymow for future use. I also find that no apple during the fall and winter has a flavor in any way superior, to say the least, to that of the "Sopsy."

The Sops of Wine is a medium sized, round apple, red with occasionally a little yellow and sometimes slightly striped. Its lack of decided acidity sometimes makes it advisable to add a small proportion of apples with more acid in one's August pies. Not enough should be added, however, to destroy the delicate and delicious flavor of the "Sopsies." Their delightful aroma is an asset of value.

About sixty or seventy years ago some agent, or agents, must have thoroughly canvassed this region and supplied home orchards with this old variety. Its name is no more to be found in fruit catalogs and when the few trees that I have and know of have gone the way of all flesh, human and vegetable, the future boys of this locality will not feel the rapture of munching "Sopsies" unless the variety is perpetuated by grafting.

Strawberry Bed Covering

There is probably no better covering for the strawberry bed during the winter, than a layer of clean straw of some kind, though some growers prefer to use a mulch of straw manure. Whatever material is used, it should be as free as possible from the seeds of grass and weeds, otherwise they will cause trouble when they come up among the plants in the spring.



The fall planting of trees, etc., is more commonly practiced now than in past years. The soil is in better condition in the fall for planting and we all have more time in the fall. Spring is a very busy season as compared with fall. I advise banking up with earth around the base of fall planted trees, and after the shrub or vine has been planted I advise throwing over each a light forkful of straw manure or litter, to be removed or stirred after freezing is over the following spring.

The covering should be applied after the ground becomes frozen late in the fall, and ought to be deep enough to prevent rapid freezing and thawing, say three or four inches. In general it is advisable to place boards, brush or poles on the mulch to hold it in place when there are strong winds.

The main reason for covering the strawberry plants is to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil during cold nights and warm days. When plants are not protected, they are likely to have their crowns and roots injured and may die.

In addition to preventing this, the mulch will retain moisture and may retard the blooming period for a week or ten days. The latter is advantageous, as the killing of the blooms by the late frosts in the spring may be avoided.

When growth begins in the spring, the mulch is removed. Part of it may be worked around the crowns of the plants to form a clean bed for the fruit to rest on, thus keeping it out of the dirt. The remainder is removed to allow irrigation and cultivation.—Professor R. A. McGinty, Colorado Agricultural College.

It is not written, blessed is he that feedeth the poor, but he that considereth the poor. A little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money.—Ruskin.

Plant this fall hardy trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries. Cover each plant with strawy manure. Then you will gain almost one year over the same things planted next spring. Do not plant roses, peaches or strawberries at the north in fall.

The Apple Situation

P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Branch, Ottawa

The fruit season of 1914-15 is a thing of the past. Like all other seasons it has left its lessons, and much material from which we may draw useful conclusions. The lessons brought out by the last season's apple operations are perhaps the most striking in the history of the apple trade in Ontario, says The Canadian Horticulturist.

No blame should attach to the apple speculator for retiring from the field. He did right on principle. He felt, and rightly, that he was not in business to accommodate growers in a bad year. Against reputable apple buyers I have not a word to say. They will compare favorably with any other class of dealers in the country. There are only a few of them left. Let us hope those that are left are the cream.

From what has been said one would expect that the apple situation last season must have proved the worst in history. What then did happen? Even in the early winter months there were signs of an actual scarcity of apples in the different market centres. Prices began to stiffen, and in March importations of American apples in barrels from New York State, were made to meet the demand in the larger cities such as Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. Many commission houses were bare of apples. There was no trouble in selling "Spies" at six dollars per barrel, and that much abused variety "Ben Davis" brought as high as four dollars wholesale.

There is no effect without a cause. It seems to me that the experience of the past season should bring home to those interested in the apple trade, especially the growers, an object lesson never to be forgotten. It shows that when apples are a moderate price, as compared with a high price, and there is no restraint of trade, double or treble the quantity may go into consumption. It proves that in order to market the large crops of apples that are bound to come from increased production, the prices must be such as will make it possible for every man, woman and child to eat apples. The initial price at the orchard or packing house sets the pace. If moderate, all other conditions being right, there will be a free movement of the fruit into consumption. If exorbitant, consumption is blocked and the trouble begins.

In 1907 the New York State dealers wildly bought up the crop at three dollars and over a barrel on the trees, placed the fruit in cold storage and waited for a market that would show a profit. It never came. The following spring the cold storages were full of apples. The consumer went without apples, and the dealers went broke. Means should be taken to discourage or eliminate the speculative element out of the business. It is the practice of many speculators to store large quantities of apples until the late winter or spring, or hold them at prices beyond the reach of the ordinary consumer.

Unless fruit has to be repacked for export, the proper storehouses for the bulk of our winter apples, are the homes of our consumers. The time to put in the annual supply is when the apple appetite is keen and that is in the months of October, November and December.

The statement has been made that a large percentage of our people are unable to buy fruit at any price. This, unfortunately, may be true, but I want to make this statement, that a large percentage of our people who do not use apples, except by the "small measure," would make a great financial saving if they made the apple a general article of food, instead of making a struggle to pay for high priced commodities. Coupled with this advantage, would be another, namely, that of putting into general use a commodity that stands high in food values.

Much good has been accomplished by the educational campaign carried on in the free circulation of thousands of recipe books, showing the numerous ways in which the apple can be used as an article of food. Hundreds of families in Toronto this year bought their apples for the first time by the box or barrel.

A continuation of the educational work of advertising the apple and an increased effort on the part of the producer to place on the market a good sound article, well and honestly packed, will work wonders in increasing the demand for our apples. Better distribution, better transportation facilities, and the shortening of the road between the producer and the consumer, are problems of the first importance.

Raise Plenty of Grapes

Where grapes will live these also may be set between the trees and trained over a rough trellis, says American Cultivator.

The secret of good grapes is proper pruning, and this is easily done, but a grape run riot will usually bear grapes, although not of so good a quality. Conards, Delawares, Wordens and Moore's Early will grow in quite a cold climate. I know of a Delaware that adorns the south side of a house running up over a porch roof, and pruned only enough to keep it where it can be handled to lay it down in the fall to cover it. There is no science in its pruning, but it bears bushels of grapes. This is in 45° N. latitude. Where a trellis is used the laying down for winter is very simple, consisting merely of removing the supports and laying trellis and all upon the ground.

When once one becomes accustomed to plenty of fruit it would be a great privation to do without it. It is healthful and pleasing and few people feel able to buy very much of it, although much more is purchased than used to be years ago. The better plan is to raise plenty of it, then one is sure of it and there is always a ready market for all one does not want oneself.

I am a college. Of a college first, that course common which has objectional ginnings, and frugal satisfying us, instead are doubtful college courses.

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NOVEMBER

Objections to a College Education

I am asked what are the objections to a course in college. There are many things that can be said in favor of a college education. Generally speaking such an education is exceedingly desirable. The objections may be first, that the individual in consequence of his college course may feel himself above his fellows and above common work, or what is known as drudgery. Anything which has such an effect as this upon an individual is objectionable. We must be satisfied with small beginnings, with years of patient submission to economy and frugality, and the doing of many things that are not satisfying to the ambitious. If a college education leads us, instead of to practical affairs, to castles in the air that are doubtful of realization, I should prefer not to have the college course.

I have known college bred men who have held themselves aloof from their fellows, being obsessed with the thought that they were superior to the every day man or the man whose education was not so extensive as their own. Such feelings as this are fatal to a man's success and tend to make him supercilious and snobbish, giving pain to many who are already overburdened with sorrow. There is enough misfortune and grief in this world without any individuals adding to the sorrows of the world by snobbish manners.

Take, for instance, the boy on the farm who is modest, industrious and willing to work at anything that offers hope of reward. If, when he returns from his college studies, he feels above farming or fruit growing, and considers his field of operations such as only the city can command, I should object to a college course.

The college course does not affect all people alike. While I have evidence that college education has injured the chances of success of many men, yet on the other hand, it has been helpful to many. I know a farmer's boy who on graduating from college was found shortly after digging trenches and laying tile, his shoes and overalls covered with mud, and perspiring at every pore, without feeling in the least embarrassed when some of his city friends found him engaged in this useful employment.

Why is it that so many farmer's boys without a college education have made notable successes of life? In answer to this question I will say that the boy who has no such thorough education may feel that his efforts must of necessity be greater along the line of his life work on account of the lack of a thorough education, and on that account he buckles on the armor with more vigor, whereas the college bred man, feeling that he already has an advantage not possessed by most farmer's boys, falls back or leans upon the facilities which he has secured and does not make the persistent or earnest effort for success which the less favored farmer's boy finds necessary.

Further than this, the boy on the farm has been taught there thousands of things that even he himself is hardly aware of that can be made useful in almost any walk of life. Among these things that the farmer boy has learned is economy and slow but sure methods of laying up money. He is satisfied with small returns and makes those returns go a long way in providing for himself or those dependent upon him. Economy being the foundation of nearly all human endeavor, those who possess it, or have been taught it in early years, possess therein one of the greatest helps for future endeavors.

Then the farmer's boy has health. He has a vigorous constitution which not only wards off disease, but enables him to endure long hours of study or toil that are often necessary for success.

Then there is morality, which I cannot help feeling is more pronounced among farmer boys than among city boys, though some will deny this statement. My thought is that constant contact with nature and plenty of outdoor exercise, which the boy on the farm has, adds in building up the moral tone, and having fewer distractions, the rural church makes a deeper impression upon the farmer's boy than can the churches of cities.—Charles A. Green.

Comments by Rev. Earl D. Shepard, D. D.

President Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I appreciate the tactful way in which you have handled the delicate question of your editorial and do not feel that my suggestions are needed. However, since you have asked me, I will try to make reply. I would like to see the title "Limitations of a College Education" rather than "Objections to a College Education." I believe there can be no objection to the right kind of a college education. However, many young

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people look upon a college education as a talisman which will give them a guaranteed success in life. I am sure we both take exception to that view. To treat your subject upon the basis of the limitations of a college education will enable you to show, as you have done, the college has already failed if its graduate enters upon life with a distaste for honest labor, an alienated sympathy for the common lot of life or an impaired morality. I believe young men are to be encouraged to go to college but that their ideals in so doing should be carefully guarded and that they cannot be too careful in the choice of college or of the course of study pursued.

My own conviction is that the literary side of college education has been over emphasized and that one reason for many failures of college men to make good is that they have been educated for vocations for which they are not well fitted. I believe that the larger recognition of the value of vocational and technical schools and such short courses as have practical application upon the varied vocations of life would relieve the colleges of much of the embarrassment in which they are involved through the failure of some of their graduates to demonstrate to the world the value of their education.

I appreciate the positive way in which you have handled this subject without disparagement of a college education while emphasizing the full value of the rugged virtues of every day life. I feel that in these days we are coming to a better solution of this question. To-day many college boys are looking toward the farm and fruit raising as well as many farmer boys looking toward college. Perhaps we will be able to see the day in which both of these classes will realize that they have a mutual interest in both sides of this question. I believe that you are seeking to use your influential position to that end. With all good wishes, I am, Heartily yours, E. D. Shepard, D.D.

—o—o—
Most farmers and suburban dwellers make some effort to grow fruit and vegetables for home use, but in the majority of cases they do not grow enough to supply their families, and that which they do grow is often inferior in quality. It is a common sight to observe people on their way home from town stop at the corner grocery for a choice head of lettuce or basket of strawberries, when on ground a distance of less than one hundred yards from their kitchen they could have growing, fresh and juicy, a very much superior product.

AN ATTRACTIVE BORDER



The above photograph illustrates how an attractive border can be arranged and planted. In old times those who planted ornamental trees and shrubs scattered them here and there over the lawn, thus obstructing the lawn and defacing it. The modern idea is to group the shrubbery along the borders of the home grounds, something after the manner of the above photograph, thus leaving a large space for unbroken lawn. The contrast between an effective border of trees and shrubs lends attraction to the open space of lawn and makes it easy to mow the lawn by horsepower if it is large.

Plant at the rear of the border trees such as elm, maple, beech, basswood, or even poplar. In front of these plant the lower growing trees, such as Norway spruce, cedar and other evergreens. In front of these plant the high growing shrubs, and in front of these the low growing shrubs. Then if you wish to ornament further, you can introduce here and there in front of the border and connected with it beds of flowering plants. The perennial phlox is unexcelled for this purpose, and once planted the phlox will continue to blossom during the months of summer for ten years or more. If you catch on to this idea of ornamenting your home grounds you can make them beautiful at slight expense.

Chickens and Apples

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
CALVIN FORBES

I am sure that there was never a vocation that has lured so many into, and beyond the realms of expectation as has the business of raising hens and roosters.

Perhaps it is not the desire to get rich within the twenty one days that it takes to change a fresh egg into a feathered promise of uncertainty, as that there is something that seems to create a live interest in the work itself,—a hope, with the exception of attainment,—it is the desire coupled with the uncertainty, that makes it alluring. The sensation is like that of putting your money into a slot machine or any other sort of lottery. Perhaps you will, perhaps you won't. It is that suspense that stimulates the desire.

There are yet many people who have never ventured in the chicken business. To those who are getting ready to "set the hen," let me volunteer the suggestion, if you have a bank note due in sixty days, don't depend entirely on the hen. In the meantime, go and earn at least a part of the money in another way if you would be safe. If the nest should become infested with those little black mites, the hen might change her mind about becoming a mother. If a hen makes up her mind that maternity is not a desirable condition, all she has to do is to get up and "walk out," and your note is not paid.

It actually takes more experience to raise chickens than it does to preach a funeral sermon. There are many little and seeming unimportant matters that really do effect the result that are usually overlooked. The cat that had been trusted for six years finally took it into his head—like many well meaning people,—that chickens would be good to eat, and it was several days before I discovered the cause of a certain lot being reduced from nineteen to seven. I made the discovery early one morning just a few moments before the cat's funeral.

Then, when I pulled up a fence post that was standing near a brood of young promises, I unfortunately left the hole remaining in the ground. I soon discovered that six of the chickens had found the hole. It was the ones on top that called my attention to the fact.

Then, when I had raised a good bunch of them to be half grown, and I had begun to estimate about how much cash they would bring, I went out to the coop one morning to find seventeen of them laying dead on the ground. What killed them I never knew, but I am sure that it was no friend of chickens.

However, it does not always work that way. One season I set fifty-one eggs, and hatched fifty-one chickens, and I think that I raised forty-six of them to maturity.

Chickens seem to be a necessary nuisance on the farm. We do not seem to get along without their products, and yet we swear every day that they destroy more good stuff than their blasted necks are worth.

This one thing is true, that unless the place is fitted up properly for raising chicks, (and very few places are,) or unless the neighboring farmers raise grain crops that are a reasonable distance from your barn yard, there is no money in the chicken business. If they are shut up and fed grain at the market price it is doubtful whether they will pay for their feed and care.

I think that I have as good a variety of hens as my neighbors, and yet I do not think that they pay their way. The breed is what I call the Malays' (they may lay, or they may not.) Perhaps not.

This season we are raising a lot of chicks that have a large white top-not on the back of their heads, and they are provided with an extra toe more than the others have. According to authorities, the hen that scratches is the hen that lays the eggs. With the extra toe they should be able to do more scratching, so of course, and in like proportion we shall be looking for more eggs.

As a scavenger and fertilizer the hen has her place. Among trees she is good, but I would rather have a row of apple trees for profit than a yard full of chickens.

I am sure that a man can attain a higher degree of Christianity in raising apples than in the propagation of hens. I find that very often I am prompted to say, (yes prompted,) what I said when I was asked how to get power out of a stream of falling water. The only difference is, you only have to dam the stream once.

To sum the matter up, chickens can only be raised with profit or pleasure under right conditions. There must be suitable buildings, how ever simple, with large parks well and securely fenced. There must be plenty of the right kind of food and drink. It takes some capital to secure these conditions, but without them there will be no success.

Rochester and Vicinity Has Many English Walnuts

Secretary Tells Why Growers Meet Here Discusses the Industry

Seedling Trees Around Here That Will Furnish Standard Varieties for Future.

The Northern Nut Growers' association convene in Rochester at the Powers Hotel. Dr. William C. Deming, of Georgetown, Conn., Secretary-Treasurer, has issued the following:

"The nut growers will meet in Rochester because there are more English walnut trees in and about Rochester, probably, than in any other place this side of the Pacific coast, and more attention is being given to this nut than to any other by nut growers and the public. That the tree is hardy and will bear good nuts has been proved right here in Rochester, and the thing to be proved next is what varieties are the best to grow. The best trees must be located and studied for hardiness, prolific bearing and good nuts.

"It won't do to plant nuts or seedling trees if the best results are to be obtained, any more than a man would plant seedling apples or peaches for good results. You know all about that here in Rochester. They have tried out seedling English walnut trees in California, and they won't do. They are topworking these seedling orchards to standard varieties. Such standard varieties bear as soon as apple trees and have the other qualities necessary for commercial success.

Propagated Like Fruit Trees

"All standard varieties come originally from seedlings, and here in Rochester, or near by, may be found seedling trees that will furnish standard varieties for the future. The English walnut is propagated by budding or grafting, like all fruit trees. The members of the association want to see all your English walnut trees. Therefore all who see this notice are asked to let us know, through the chairman of the local committee, R. T. Olcott, editor of the "American Nut Journal" in the Ellwanger & Barry building, all they can about any English walnut tree, of which they have knowledge.

May Be Topworked on Hickories

"We know that the pecan is hardy, and Rochester will not admit that anything that will grow in other states will not do as well in the favored region south of the Great Lakes. The pecan may be topworked on our native hickories and probably brought to bearing in three or four years.

"There is a great future for our neglected shagbark hickory, but first the best varieties must be determined and propagated by grafting or budding and topworking. This is the work that the association has set for itself, to determine the best varieties of native and introduced nuts and the best methods of propagating them and to encourage their planting. When the people come to realize that nuts furnish the most nutritious food substance known, compared with which our delectable soft fruit are hardly more than sips of sweetened water, and when the proper varieties to plant have been determined, nut-tree planting will take first place. The great city populations of the future will be largely nourished by nuts. Rochester, city of nurseries, take notice of this!

"This association offers also prizes amounting to \$20 for valuable shagbark hickory nuts, black walnuts, butternuts and Japanese walnuts. Boys, girls and grown men and women of Rochester and vicinity, try to win some of these prizes. Your name will be given to the varieties."

Apple By-Products

Cider Jelly

The cider jelly business is a business which can be entered into with a comparatively small investment, but which will yield large returns when properly handled, says Southern Fruit Grower.

Generally speaking, jelly as manufactured by housekeepers is unnecessarily expensive as there is usually too much sugar added. The larger manufacturers of jelly use comparatively little sugar. Apple jelly made from good sweet cider, made from ripe apples, can be made without any addition of sugar.

If sweetening is desired, one pound of granulated sugar for each gallon of finished product will be sufficient. This should be added in syrup form as the juice runs from the evaporator. If it is desired to add any flavoring, it should be added at this time, as almost all flavoring extracts contain alcohol, and if put into the juice while in the evaporation it would be evaporated so that no trace of it would remain in the finished product.

To make a good jelly the cider should be reduced about seven to one or reduced so as to bring it down to a consistency of from 55 to 59 degrees by the syrup hydrometer.

After a little experience, the operator will have learned to regulate the evaporator so as to obtain the best results. After the proper consistency has been attained, the jelly should be allowed to flow into the receiving packages, whatever they may be, and allowed to stand until cold.

Apple Butter

Next to vinegar, apple butter is without a doubt the most staple of apple by-products, and one of the simplest to produce.

The ingredients for good apple butter are about as follows: 58 gallons of cider, 5 bushels of good apples, 35 pounds of sugar, 1 to 1½ pounds of spice.

The cider should be made of a good grade of ripe apples and need not be of any particular kind. The apples put into the boiled cider should be ripe. The cider should be reduced to jelly in the evaporator (seven to one).

The Farmers Ice Supply

Every farmer should put in an ample supply of ice for use during the warm weather. This is not merely adding a luxury to the farm supplies but something that is a necessity, for there are many products that may be kept in much better condition by the use of ice, consequently, a better price will be obtained in the market, says The Farmer's Guide. The day has passed when the farmer can afford to get along without ice. No matter how good a dairy house or spring house he may have, he still needs ice. It is such a simple matter to put in a supply that the question of doing without it should not for a moment be considered.

A suitable house should be prepared before the ap-

Give The Machinery Good Care

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
J. S. UNDERWOOD

The problem concerning farm machinery is not its initial cost or the amount that should be maintained on a farm, but how long each machine or tool lasts. The length of valuable service which a given machine renders is determined by the care given it. The greater part of the loss sustained is due to negligence in caring for and housing the implements. If the exact amount in dollars could be given it would be a great eye-opener.

Such machinery as power sprayers, discs, and, in fact, all kinds of machinery cost considerable money and behooves us who own such to exercise every care to make it last and do good work for as long a time as possible. The proper care while in the orchard or field consists in having the machine in good repair and properly adjusted. All working parts should be kept well oiled and protected from dirt and sand, which are likely to find their way into the boxings and bearings.

The big loss of farm machinery, however, comes through maltreatment during the time the machines and tools are not in use. Every machine before being put away for the season should be overhauled and all repairs and adjustments made. At this time it is always fresh in the operator's mind just what is needed for the next season's work. If it is impossible to do the work at once, one should at least make proper note of it. If this precaution is not taken and the machine is stored it is almost sure to be forgotten until wanted the next season, which means much waste time when it can ill be afforded.

Improperly cared for machines and tools rust out almost as fast as they wear out. The wear cannot be avoided, but the rust can. Axle grease or thick oil is a good remedy. All iron and steel machines and tools should be greased or oiled when they are put away for the winter. Wooden and metal parts needing paint should receive a fresh coat. There is no reason why the wooden parts should often be replaced. They do not wear out, but rot out. Paint prevents this. Paint in sufficient quantity for this purpose costs but a trifle and pays big dividends in the long run.

Every farmer and fruit grower can well afford to have a storage house for all the machines and tools on the place. I have had such a building on my farm for years and it has repaid its cost many times over. Such a structure need not be over large or expensive. A tight roof and sides that will keep out the storms can be secured by the use of one of the excellent roofing materials on the market and rough lumber that can be gotten cheaply. On some farms there is all the lumber one needs for this purpose lying about here and there. It is important to have a good floor. An earthen floor will not do. It is sure to be damp. A cement floor is excellent, but other materials will answer well. It should be properly drained so that no water will stand anywhere, either under or around the machinery. Doors should be in evidence and kept closed. Large nails can be driven in the side of the wall on which to hang pruning shears, saws, hoes, and other small tools.

What advantage a farmer hopes to obtain from standing a machine under a maple tree, in a leaky shed or on the lee side of the barn or other building, is not apparent. Such practices degrade the farmer, the farm, and rob the farming industry of that dignity which should be associated with every legitimate business.

A long, narrow building is not the best design for a machine shed. The implements are usually placed in it much as sardines are packed in a box. The machine wanted is almost sure to be the one farthest away. This necessitates the removal of several machines before the one wanted can be obtained. A building 20x25 feet is in good proportion and near the right size for a small farm. Of course, this would not provide room for wagons or it must be packed solidly around and over the ice.

Every inquiry into farm conditions reveals the same thing. Two farmers buy a machine at the same time. Each farmer has an equal area to cultivate, and practically the same work to do. The machine in the one case gives out and can no longer be used. A new one is purchased. The other machine remains in first class working order. Where is the difference? It is found in the liberal use of the oil can, paint and proper winter storage.

No farmer would allow a machine to turn a wheel with a broken ball in the bearing, if he could see inside just what happens. The farmer is the engineer for his own machines and should exercise that same care and foresight that the engineer takes in handling his engine. The improper care of machinery is one of the big leaks on the farm. There is no industry on the earth, other than farming and farm pursuits, that would stand through the ages and maintain a livelihood for the people and at the same time permit of the wasteful methods so often allowed on the farm. This is only further proof that farming is a profitable business.



The above photograph gives a partial view of rows of English walnut trees 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. high, showing the vigorous growth at Green's Nursery Farm. C. A. Green in center and Supt. Burson at the right.

Our superintendent has planted a large number of English walnut orchard trees and is planning to plant more largely, believing as he does that English walnuts can be made a profitable crop in western New York

Shade Trees, Their Beauty and Importance

The sanitary value of trees is now very generally recognized. In the past this most important factor in the conservation of a healthful and temperate climate was sacrificed with ruthless hand. Through the waste of the forests winters have become colder, summers hotter; living springs have ceased to flow perpetually; fertilizing streams have disappeared; the earth is deeply frozen in winter and parched in summer, and finally new and grave diseases have appeared where formerly they were unknown."

The foregoing is an extract from an article written by Stephen Smith, M.D., LL.D., in 1899, while endeavoring to secure legislation empowering and requiring the Department of Parks in New York City to plant and cultivate trees, shrubs, plants, and vines in the streets, avenues, and public places of that city. Other cities in the States have followed suit, and since then a very general recognition has been given to the beauty, grace, comfort, and healthfulness of trees, and especially of shade trees in parks and on city streets.

Vegetation plays an important part, but especially do trees, in modifying the climate of large areas—the temperature of even a clump of trees is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the surrounding country. The thermometer will vary from twenty to thirty degrees in the sun and shade, and as much as ten to eleven in the soil, and the reverse is true in winter. Railroad engineers use far less fuel in passing through forests in winter than in traversing the same distance in open country. Who has not given a sigh of relief when on a hot summer's day he has passed under a tree's friendly shade?

We have not only shade to be grateful for—trees give off a large quantity of water from the surface of their foliage. The greater amount of leaf surface, therefore, the greater amount of vapor emitted. It has been estimated that an acre of grass emits six thousand four hundred quarts of water in twenty-four hours, and that the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Mass., a tree of moderate size, produced a crop of seven million leaves, exposing a surface of five acres of foliage. Thus vegetation tends powerfully to cool the atmosphere, and this effect increases in proportion to the increase in temperature. Carbon is the great nutritive agent the tree needs, and this it gets from the air in the form of carbonic acid gas. In the process of assimilation oxygen is restored to the air. Man needs oxygen. Carbonic acid gas is a waste product of the animal system. Thus trees purify the air and the vegetable kingdom provides conditions by which the animal kingdom maintains life and health.

The tree is a great factor in the making of a beautiful city. Well chosen specimens—and these well kept and aesthetically planned—will prove of economic value. The beautiful city attracts visitors, and many visitors mean greater business activity, and this leads to the city's rapid growth and prosperity.

In the choice of trees for street planting several things are necessary and should be considered. Trees must be able to endure hardship and be among those most immune from insect attack. Other qualities, too, such as straightness and symmetry, cleanliness and longevity, and abundance of shade are desirable. The initial cost of planting such trees is small, but after a number of years who will estimate their value? One species on a street has given to many cities in the United States a grand effect. The welcome shade, too, is better secured by the uniform spacing of one species.

When new planting is being done it would be well to alternate trees of rapid growth with those which grow more slowly. This secures shade and beauty during the time such slow growing trees, as for instance the elms, take to reach maturity. After considering the nature of the soil, the width of street, the height of buildings on that street, let us plant our maples, elms, poplars, lindens, oaks, catalpas, and others similar.

The sugar, red and Norway maples are all delightful shade trees. The white or silver maple, a particularly graceful and pleasing species for park planting, is not so good as a street tree, it being very easily damaged. The Horse Chestnut, planted everywhere because of its beautiful appearance when in flower, is undesirable as a street tree. The ground underneath is strewn first with the sticky bud scales, then the falling flowers—later the fruit is such an attraction to the boy that he damages the tree in his attempts to secure it. The tree, too, is particularly liable to insect attack.

Care of Pear Orchard

Pear growing is a profitable branch of fruit growing where conditions are favorable for the growing of pears. While the use of the pear is not as wide as that of the apple it is not, in proportion to its field of usefulness, grown as extensively as the apple and therefore the

Green's Fruit Grower

grower is assured a more stable price than the apple grower.

The best soil for pears is one of a clayey nature and is usually one of the hard-to-work kind. If the orchard is grown on loamy soils one is not so certain of as regular crops and will have more pests and troubles to contend with. Locations being equal, the orchard of a loamy soil will be more susceptible to fungus diseases than that on a clay soil which dries off quickly.

Care of the Young Orchard

During the first few years field corn can be grown in the orchard to advantage. When this is done the cultivation should be stopped by the first of July and a cover crop sown just before the last cultivation. For this purpose use vetch or mammoth clover. Oats sown with either of these legumes will make more certain a good covering in the fall.

During the time of cultivation the cultivation should be frequent enough to keep a good dust mulch on the ground. Under no circumstances should the cultivation be deep near the trees. Deep and late cultivation will keep the trees growing too late in the season and conditions favoring blight will result. After trees are about 20 years old they do not blight as readily as the younger ones, as after the trees bear good crops they do not grow so much, and therefore the tendency to blight is reduced.

The older the trees get and the heavier crops produced the more fertilizer they require to keep them doing well. On account of the large trees shading the ground, cover crops do not do as well and therefore barnyard manure may have to be used to some extent. If this is necessary the application should be light so as not to stimulate the growth too much. I prefer to fertilize the orchard by the use of cover crops and commercial fertilizers.

A Plan to Send Apples to European Soldiers

Every soldier in the trenches and hospitals of Europe will be given an apple in the near future, if plans now being worked out by a committee of the apple trade throughout the United States are successful.

It is proposed to have a vessel take over an entire cargo of apples to be distributed free, under the auspices of the Red Cross, and efforts will be made to get President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing to have the warring governments arrange for safe passage for the big ship-load to the various fronts and hospitals where the fruit can be placed in the hands of the American Red Cross for distribution, especially among the sick and wounded.

"The apple trade and the growers of the country are working on this undertaking purely from humanitarian motives," said one of the committee who is a leading wholesale apple distributor to-day. "It's going to cost a lot of money for the fruit alone, and we shall call upon all the people engaged in the apple industry to contribute a portion of the expense. At first the trade did not take kindly to the plan, as it was feared that vessels could not be found to carry over the apples. Then the idea was conceived of chartering an apple ship which would carry nothing but apples, and we believe that when the purpose is disclosed to the warring governments, none of them will oppose free passage of our steamer, for it will go on a mission of charity. Address, Publicity Service, Traverse City, Mich.

Your Backward Trees

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by F. H. SWEET

In some orchards there are some trees that have fallen back in their growth and also in fruit-bearing. Give these trees some extra help. It pays well to scatter around such trees some fertilizer. Sow to trees fifteen to twenty years old five pounds of nitrate of soda and five pounds acid phosphate to each tree—that is, ten pounds per tree of this mixture. This application often gives very satisfactory results.

Here is a practical demonstration that brought results. The trees were fed direct, which means that the different fertilizers, whether used in combination or separately, were scattered by hand as evenly as possible, about each tree, or a circular area a little larger than the spread of the branches of the tree. In applying these chemicals, which were weighed out in a pail or measure, we moved around the tree in a circle, just outside the outer tips of the branches, and scattered the materials as we would sow seed broadcast, in the direction of the body of the tree, but not entirely to it, dropping the greater portion of the fertilizer at the outer edge of the circle, or a little beyond the outer extremities of the branches, and so distributing it that the quantity gradually diminished toward the center of the circle marked by the base of the tree. The fertilizer is worked into the soil either by harrow or by hand work.

Chemicals vs. Dynamite in Removing Stumps

Mr. A. W. Murray in August issue of Green's Fruit Grower on Page 9 related how he helped remove stumps with the use of chemicals. This he states happened fifty years ago. Now if the use of chemicals for stump removing was good, no doubt it would still be used. We need only look back a very few years and we will find we are doing many things differently now.

We are in the get there quick and do it right age. The quickest and most thorough ways are now always used in doing everything. I dare say it took at least a month or two for the chemicals to decay the stumps. We used to burn the stumps to get them out now we get them out and then burn them.

Blasting stumps is the quickest and most thorough way to remove stumps. After charging a stump with 40% dynamite the stump is out of the ground by the time one can say Jack Robinson. The writer has blasted many stumps, stumps three to four feet across were removed in five minutes time, including boring the holes, charging and firing. I hardly believe the chemicals were used to any great extent, otherwise it would have been brought to the notice of the Agricultural Press long before this.

However Mr. Murray I read your article with interest and I confess you have told me something I had never known before.—F. A. Kuhn, N. Y.

A good method of caring for the manure is to use it as a top dressing for a meadow. The grass is very much revived by even a very light application of manure. The manure is thus made to serve two purposes. It furnishes plant food for the grass, and it also serves as a mulch to conserve moisture and to protect the grass from hard freezing.



Maples and Magnolias
He who plants a tree is doing the world a great service

Pruning and Spraying

The trees should be pruned lightly each year with most of the pruning done in the center so as to induce the tops to spread. The new growth should be shortened back some but not as much as is practiced in the pruning of peaches. By this method of pruning most varieties of pears can be controlled in form as easily as other fruit trees can. In spraying pears I prefer Bordeaux mixture for the spraying in the pink of the blossoms. Bordeaux is a slightly better fungicide and is worth the extra bother of making it, at this time. For the other sprays I use the lime-sulphur at the strength of 1:50, spraying at the usual times apples are sprayed.

In harvesting the fruit all of it should not be picked at once. If the trees have not been carefully thinned there will be a greater variation in size and it will pay to leave the small fruits hang a week longer so as to develop in size. The thinning of pears is just as essential as the thinning of other fruits and if properly done will induce the bearing annual crops.—Michigan Farmer.

Finders Are Keepers

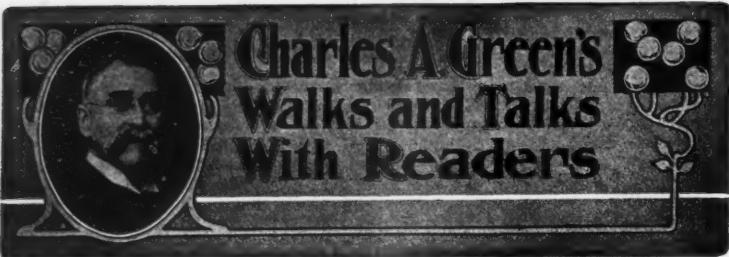
There are times when differences in rank do not count, and a soldier who was in one of our wars chanced upon one of them.

It was a time when Tim should have been in active service that he was discovered by his sergeant in a hole, out of the way of even a stray bullet.

"Get out of that hole" commanded the sergeant sternly. "Get out of it immediately!"

The usually good-natured face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature.

"You may be my superior officer," he answered boldly, "but all the same, Oi'm the one that found this hole first."



Charles A. Green's Walks and Talks With Readers

Something New in Fruit Harvesting

My friend J. H. Hale, the noted peach grower, is nothing if not original. That he is full of fun is indicated by the fact that years ago when the writer and a number of noted fruit growers were the guests of Mr. Hale at his Georgia peach orchard, the writer was pulled out of his bed by Mr. Hale at ten o'clock p. m. and compelled to dance with Mr. Hale about the bedroom in abbreviated garments. Later on Mr. Hale appeared among his guests in the parlor apparently only clad in a long nightshirt, but the nightshirt in fact covered a pair of trousers, and yet Mr. Hale is a strictly temperate man.

During the recent peach picking on Mr. Hale's large Connecticut orchards, he arranged to bring 600 colored men from Georgia to help pick his Connecticut peach crop. During the height of the peach picking season in Connecticut, Mr. Hale arranged to have a peach pickers' festival on his home grounds, which was attended by 6,000 neighbors, friends and others. Many of the negro peach pickers were good singers. Others were capable of playing on various instruments. Some of them were speech makers and singers, therefore a notable entertainment was given from the balcony of Mr. Hale's house, which was enjoyed by the large number of guests present.

Among the features of this peach pickers' festival was the appearance of that noted colored man Old Black Joe, who appeared upon the balcony with his long white hair and beard, leaning heavily upon a cane, his body bent with age, singing that well known ditty Old Black Joe, in the chorus of which all of the 600 colored men joined.

Here is an idea that is worth studying. It is an innovation and a good one. Why should we leave it for the Indians to celebrate with a feast the gladdest day in the year for them, which ever has been the green corn season. At this season the Indians gather and with dancing, singing, and the beating of tomtoms celebrate the green corn festivities. Surely we, who enjoy so much more than the Indians did their feast of green corn our feast of the beautiful fruits, should not be lacking in similar enthusiasm.

Then again, look at the advertising feature of such celebrations. Think of 6,000 visitors to this Connecticut fruit picking festival, and think of the reports of the unique occasion published far and wide in hundreds of newspapers and other publications. Surely Mr. Hale should be congratulated upon his shrewdness in getting up such a scheme and in conducting it so successfully. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Hale is an offshoot of those Connecticut Yankees whose reputation is world wide for self-advancement as well as for promoting the public welfare at the same time that they are filling their own pocketbooks.

New York State Farms the Cheapest

I have before me a statement of the yields per acre of corn, hay, oats and potatoes in the different eastern and western states. I find that the yield per acre in New York state is in excess of many of the other eastern and western states, and that the price received per acre from New York state is somewhat higher than other states, owing to the fact that New York state is nearer the great markets of the world. Notwithstanding the above showing of the value of New York farms I know from experience that farm lands in western New York, which are not excelled in productivity by any in the world, can be bought at from \$70.00 to \$100 per acre, whereas in many parts of the west and middle west equally good land not so well located often sells for \$200 or \$250 per acre. A 218-acre farm fourteen miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y., was recently sold under foreclosure of mortgage for a little less than \$50.00 per acre. This is one of the best farms in

western New York. The soil is remarkably fertile, 25 acres being in woodland. One reason why the farm sold so low was that it had been allowed to run down in almost every respect except fertility. The fences and buildings were in bad condition. This farm can still be bought at a small advance over the price at which it was sold at the forced sale. It is located not far from Green's Fruit Farms.

Work is Life

Are you tired of working? Do you sometimes feel like giving up your job as fruit grower or farmer and retiring to a village or city? If so, remember that work is life and that without work you cannot live. I do not refer to money making but to the vital forces of life, which cannot remain in full vigor without work. You know how it is with your arm, which if you bind it to your breast and retain it there for months without action becomes helpless and useless. It is the same with your brain. If you do not think or plan the brain becomes enfeebled. It is the same with your legs. If you do not walk your legs lose their strength. It is the same with your eyes and ears and with all your faculties. If they are not used they fall into decay.

But remember that overwork is not life. Overwork is almost as bad as underwork. There are many good men who would not work one of their horses to such extremes as they work themselves and their wives.

Learning the Value of Money

A friend has told me of a relative, a boy of twenty-one, who is just commencing his third year in college. She says that this boy has been earning \$2.00 a day during vacation in driving a team for some graders.

I tell this friend the money this boy has earned no doubt appears to him to be the main thing which he has won in this summer's experience at hard work, or at what some would call menial work, but I shall claim that the greater benefit secured by this college boy has been in learning the value of money. I cannot doubt that this boy will prize every dollar that may come into his possession more highly owing to the fact that he has been compelled to earn it by his own efforts.

One reason why so many fail in business, one reason for extravagance is that they have not learned the value of money. It is only when a crisis comes in life, or when we have to suffer inconvenience and must sacrifice our comfort and well being in earning money or in saving money, that we appreciate the value of a dollar.

White Fleshed Peaches

There has been a wide difference of opinion as to whether it is more desirable to plant yellow peaches or those with white flesh and white skin. J. H. Hale has contended that the white fleshed peaches are more desirable than the yellow. My personal opinion would be in favor of some of the best white fleshed peaches such as Champion, Carman and Greensboro so far as attractive quality is concerned.

Now we have the complaint of large shippers that the white fleshed peaches are as a rule thinner skinned than the yellow fleshed variety, and therefore will not bear shipment so well as the yellow peaches. Early Rivers is a very early white fleshed peach of good size, but the skin is so thin and the flesh is so tender that it will not bear shipment. The Elberta peach excels most of its competitors as a shipping peach owing to the fact that its skin is thick and that it stands up remarkably well during shipment.

Taking the various views in connection with my own experience I must say that I would favor yellow fleshed peaches for market, though there is a place for white fleshed peaches for nearby markets and for home use.

One thing in favor of the new peach

known as the Van Deman is that it is the only yellow fleshed peach that is a freestone and is remarkably early. It seems as though the Van Deman early peach would be greatly in favor with large producers of peaches, owing to the fact of its color and its thicker skin, adapting it to the necessities of shipment.

Think of the work of the nurses in the hospitals of Europe where thousands and hundreds of thousands of soldiers lie wounded. How helpless physicians would be without these nurses.

Thinking

Some one says that a college should be a place where the main object is to teach men and women to think. Any college, any school, any book, any lecture which induces or encourages people to think is doing a great service to the human race. We recognize the fact that we are living in a marvelous age, an age of invention, progress and intellectual growth, but we are apt to forget that all this is owing to the fact that many who are dead and gone have been thinkers. If they had not been thinkers the loss to the world would have been great.

Does Green's Fruit Grower induce you at times to think? Does the daily paper or the magazine upon your table cause you, as you look over its pages, to stop and think? If the magazine or the book or the lecture or the teacher does not induce you or tempt you to original thought, they are to my mind comparative failures.

It is said that a thing well bought is half sold, but a thing poorly bought is often never sold.

Why Should We Be Ashamed of Economizing?

Yesterday while in the basement of one of the largest department stores of western New York, I saw a young man and his wife approach a bargain counter on which were offered shoes for \$1.00 per pair. The young people were plainly and economically dressed. My guess was that this was a young married couple just starting out in the warfare of life. I thought I could detect a little hesitation in their approach to this bargain counter. In a certain sense this movement told its own story, which was that there was need of economy in the home of the young couple. They looked over the shoes somewhat hesitatingly. Whether they bought a pair of the women's cheap shoes I cannot say, but I ask myself the question, "Why should humanity be ashamed of economizing, since economy is necessary to nearly everybody, and since economy is the basis of prosperity and leads to the ability to be helpful to others and to the fuller enjoyment of the blessings of life?"

We should be proud of our tendency to economize. We should never be ashamed to concede that we are economists. Do you know how the wealthy men of the world made their start, how they laid the foundations of their fortunes, and how by the long practice of economy it has become a part, a portion of their lives? Economy is a virtue. To be a spendthrift is disgraceful. Who is it who, when disease or other misfortune overtakes members of his family, is able to pay the doctors' bills or procure needed nurses or other help in hours of trouble? The answer is, it is the man who has practiced economy. The spendthrift has no money laid by with which to help the unfortunate.

My Family Doctor

There are lots of people in this world who do not get full credit for all the good they do. Among this class are the good, old, honest doctors, the men who nursed us in youth and who now continue this service, and in addition attend to the ailments of our children and grandchildren, through sleet and slush, through rain storms or hail and snow banks, ready to be turned out of bed at any hour of the night and tramp across the country to restore the ailing.

It is seldom these days that you see a very rich physician. It may seem to you when you pay the doctor's bill that the money comes easy to him, but there are many bills that he never collects. No physician is warranted in refusing a call at any hour of the day or night at the home of poverty, and yet the physician knows that it is not likely that he will collect a penny for his services at such homes, yet there are poor families which pay the doctor's bills, though such payment limits the amount of their food or the clothing they wear.

Of late years the doctor has an assistant. I do not refer here to the youthful doctor who is the older doctor's understudy, who has certain hours in attendance at the senior doctor's office, and who sometimes makes visits at night when the older doctor is disabled. I refer to the professional nurse, who was unknown when I was a boy on the farm. In these days the professional nurse is as important a factor in rescuing the patient from disease and death as the doctor himself. The doctor diagnoses the case and prescribes remedies, but nature and the nurse do even more than the doctor.

The Deadly Horsefly

A member of my family has been stung on the leg by a horsefly, an insect about as large as a honey bee or wasp. The affected child is now paralyzed and is a great sufferer.

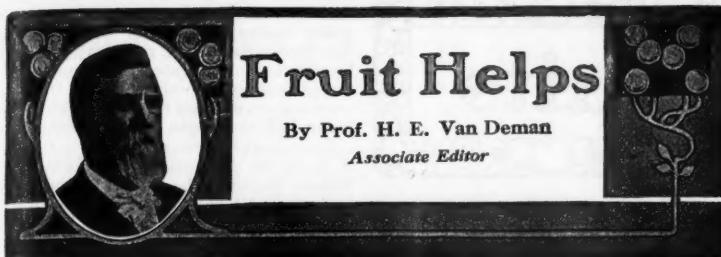
It will probably be months before she recovers fully from the poison germs injected into her system by this insect. The doctors say that the bite of the horsefly is one cause of infantile paralysis. Many times as a boy on the farm I have killed the fly that was pestering the horses during the heated summer term. How few there are who realize that the horsefly is the cause of the death or the maiming or the crippling for life of thousands of human beings.

In experiments to determine the amounts and kind of hay to feed horses it was found that the horses that received the smaller amount of hay (two-thirds as much as they would have eaten) had more life and sweat less than those that were unlimited in their hay.

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**Protecting the Trunks of Fruit Trees.**

In an issue of Green's Fruit Grower I noticed a question by W. B. W. of Utah, who wanted to know how to prevent the ravages of rabbits in his orchard, and the answer of Editor Green.

Our Utah friend has the little cottontail rabbit, and also his very much larger cousin, the jack rabbit, both being very hungry for the bark of his fruit trees. After having tried all sorts of supposed preventives, such as axle grease, coal tar, blood, liver, milk and lime, and the rabbit himself freshly killed, cut open and rubbed on the bodies of the trees, I put no faith in any of them, when the ground is covered with snow and rabbit food is very scarce. Just in the most unsuspected time, and when green vegetation is nearly at hand and danger is about over for the winter, they will make a raid in a few nights that will do irreparable damage. Coal tar will nearly always keep them off, but it will kill or seriously injure the trees. Tying up the bodies with some material that the rabbits will not gnaw, is the only sure thing I know. I have used paper, rags, tall grass and corn stalks cut in lengths and tied about them with strings in an upright position, and grass ropes wound about from the ground to as high as the rabbits would reach. But, I at last made a protector out of laths and wire, that was effective and practicable. The grass, etc., will prevent the trouble, so long as they last, but they are temporary and must be renewed annually and are not so cheap in the end.

Procure a piece of strong elastic wood about 4 feet long and three-fourths of an inch thick to serve as the spring. Then tack two blocks to the top of the bench near the rear side to serve as a support for the spring. Now, drive three nails into the bench near the front side, at the distance apart at which the wires are to be placed on the protector. The end wires should be about 3 inches from the ends of the laths. Next, twist the ends of the wires together for a short distance, beginning about 3 inches from the end, and place one of the wires about each of the nails in the front of the bench. Place another shorter wire of a larger size, having the ends bent into hooks, about the outer end of the spring and fasten it firmly to it by a twist or two. Then slip the first lath through the loops of all the wires, bending the spring sufficiently to make this possible. The spring now acts as a tension to keep the wires taut. Insert the second lath, lifting up the lower strand of wire and slipping the lath between that and over the other strand, thus crossing the two strands. Then, with a hammer gently drive up the second lath toward the first till the two are about one-fourth of an inch apart. Insert the other laths in the same manner, after which unhook the wire connecting the spring with the first lath and loosen it from the protector. In placing the protector about the tree, simply bend it around and insert the free ends of the wires beneath the wire of the first or second lath, clinching it enough to hold securely.

Common fine plastering laths will last a long time, but those of cypress or cedar, if easily obtainable, should be used as they last longer without rotting at the end, which rests on the ground. Cut in two pieces, they are of about the right length, but longer or shorter pieces can be used, as may be desired. Six 1 1/2-inch laths make a protector of about the right size for a small tree, but seven or eight are better to prevent renewal as the tree grows. A bunch of soft grass should be stuffed in at the top to prevent any chafing of the tree. The protector should be left on in summer as well as in winter to protect the body of the tree from being skinned by being injured by whiffle trees or other things used in cultivation.

There is another material used, that is said to be cheap and effective. It is wood veneer, such as is used for making berry baskets. Some factories make it especially

for this purpose, cutting it in any lengths or widths that may be needed. This is easily tied on with the grain of the wood parallel with the trunk. Objections have been raised to all these things as harbors for the aerial forms of the woolly aphid of the apple tree, but others have stated that a little strong soap or washes containing potash or tobacco extract or both effectively kill everything of the kind.

Another reason for protecting the bodies of the trees is, to prevent the laying of the eggs of the round and flat-headed apple tree borers, which are very bad in some sections and the peach borers also. The veneer covering would be the safer material for this purpose, as it would cover the entire surface of the trunk, but I have found the lath a great help.

There is yet another important use for the tree protector to prevent what is commonly but wrongly called "sunscald." It is an error to believe that sun heat "kills the sap" or tender parts of the tree; although, until Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Illinois, clearly showed me the reasons for the damage, I was of that opinion in some cases. There are different reasons for the injury to tree trunks, resulting from climatic causes. One is, that the sun sometimes destroys the elasticity of the bark, especially on the south side of the tree, by drying up and causing it to crack through to the tender, inner, living structures, where the germs of the genuine fire blight find entrance and the result is a dead patch of more or less extent. In such a case, the dead bark sticks to the dead wood.

As preventives, the first thing to do is, to keep the tree in the best state of vigorous health possible, by thorough cultivation in the growing season; to enable it to withstand the trials of climatic changes. And secondly, to cover the trunks with something that will, in a measure, prevent the stimulating influences of the direct action of the sun's rays and temper the severity of change to cold, excessive evaporation and consequent interruption of the normal functions of the internal organism of the tree is the important thing to prevent by all possible means.

Note.—If the above plan should seem to some people too expensive, a mere simple method would be to nail together three boards (say six inches wide each and four to six feet long) in the form of a triangle around each tree.—C. A. Green.

The Concord grape will grow anywhere and under almost any kind of treatment. While the Concord is at hand nobody should be without them.

Answers to Inquiries**Peach Yellows**

Mr. Chas. A. Green, Editor:—What I wanted was an idea as to how much of a detriment the disease is to the peach growers in general; and is it worth while to find a remedy if further experiment is necessary. I have no opportunity at hand to make further tests, and would not look for more if it were of no benefit to the peach grower in general.—Geo. Stienhans, Mo.

C. A. Green's Reply:—The man who can prove to the public that he is absolutely sure he has secured a remedy for peach yellows will surely have done the country great service and would seem to be certain of receiving a financial reward, but I must add that you will find few men of experience who would encourage you to spend much time in searching for such a remedy, for the search has long been made without result. Prof. Waite of Washington has made the greatest discovery ever made in regard to peach yellows, but so far as I know he has not discovered a remedy, and yet he has spent many years in investigations. I cannot say how great the damage is from yellows. Those who ask

questions of publishers should make them very plain, and not mix them with other writing. I have to read some letters of inquiry several times to get at the pith contained.

Profitable Gooseberries and Currants

Mr. C. A. Green:—I am writing in regard to some gooseberries which I picked this year. I purchased 9 bushels about five years ago and this year from those 9 bushels I picked 120 quarts, which weighed 179 1/2 lbs. From the largest bush I picked 18 quarts, which weighed 27 lbs. I would like to know if that is an unusual yield.

Last year I picked 111 lbs. of currants from eleven bushels bought at the same time. This year I received \$10.56 for 101 quarts of gooseberries besides using 19 qts. at home.

Would like to know what to do for white maggots in currants which makes them fall off.—F. E. Round, Maine.

Reply:—Both currants and gooseberry plants are marvelously productive, especially under good cultivation and general treatment. Your crop was a good one. Whenever gooseberries can be sold at 10 cents per quart, which is about the price you received, there is no more profitable industry for you than to grow gooseberries, but probably you could not sell large quantities at such high prices.

Fall is the best time for planting currants and gooseberries, for the reason that they leave out very early in the spring, earlier than most people can get their plants. Nearly a year's time is saved in planting these and many other things in the fall, but remember that everything planted in the fall should have a forkful of straw manure thrown over each plant, or the earth should be heaped over each plant or around each tree, this pile of earth to be removed as soon as freezing weather is over in the spring.

I have no experience with worms in currants. There is generally very little trouble of this kind except on the foliage. The worms that infest the foliage of currants and gooseberries can be easily controlled. Apply a poison spray as early as possible after the leaves appear.

Prune your Trees and Thin your Fruit

My dear Mr. Green:—I have just read Mr. Van Deman's article on thinning fruit, which if neglected is one of the prime causes of gluts in our markets. Good sized well developed, faultless fruit always sells, and the man who wants to grow this kind must thin. In my opinion the cheapest and best way to do this with regard for the vigor of the tree and to develop good fruit is with the pruning shears. It is disgusting to me to drive over the country and find many orchards on farms where the owner wants to be classed as an up-to-date fruit grower with weeds almost as high as the trees, and leaders on peach trees shooting heavenward out of reach and reason. I passed such an orchard last summer when my 12 year old boy remarked, "That orchard is not pruned properly." It takes some heart to prune systematically and more still to thin lavishly but it pays every time in the increased price of the fruit and future increased vigor and vitality of the tree. I am pleased to advise your readers that we have quite a few growers in York Co. who invariably thin, peaches especially. The benefits apply equally to all other fruits, and some of the farmers who neglect it would think it out of reason not to thin their corn.

This year the situation is lamentable in some peach orchards. There are long slender branches left unpruned, splitting the trunk with their overweight of undesirable fruit, which lacks size, flavor, and proves nothing but a disappointment to the orchardist and the consumer.

Last fall and winter I pruned my peach trees severely. I think I cut away more fruit than I am harvesting, and while the average price of peaches here is about 25 cents per basket, I have no trouble to get twice this after they taste my fruit, and I would sooner sell 100 baskets for \$50, than 200 for the same.

There are some things people should learn from predecessors who so freely and willingly disseminate dependable information. Experience is a good teacher but it's too expensive for me. I like to have the know how before I get into the game. One good move does not cover all the crimes in orchard management. Thinning belongs to the curriculum, and the growers who neglect it year after year will never realize the joys

and pleasures of harvesting and marketing genuine first class fruit.

Just one more thing I want to impress upon the editor, and the readers of Green's Fruit Grower. It is one of the few publications which in my opinion and literary talent displays a sincere mission for the welfare of its readers. There are quite a few publications of which I could not say this conscientiously. Their instructive matter is too extravagantly phrased.—D. C. Kaufmann, Pa.

Grass Around the Trunks of Trees

Green's Fruit Grower:—I am on a new place about 7 years old and have a large number of fruit trees, grape vines, shade trees, shrubs, roses, etc. on my place. I have made it a rule to keep the grass and weeds away from the trunks and stocks of the trees and roses, and cultivate the ground around them every couple of weeks. I put nitrate of soda, also wood ashes, and in the winter after ground is frozen I mulch them heavily. All the goods grow splendidly, but of course I do not yet know how the apples will bear. I always have believed that the above was the way to handle trees, etc., but now have heard that a government tree man told orchardmen not to dig around trees, but to let the grass, etc., grow up around the trunk of his trees. Would you please advise me which is proper.—C. B. Nesbitt, Pa.

Reply:—At Green's Fruit Farm the foreman insists on digging out the sod, which consists of a narrow strip along the line of the row of trees. I tell my foreman this digging out of the strip of sod is not necessary so far as the cultivation of the tree is concerned. Cultivation within a foot of the line of trees is sufficient so far as cultivation goes. But my foreman insists that if a strip of grass or leaves is left along the line of trees and not cut out by the cultivator, it will attract insects, therefore he considers it best to cut out the sod at least once a year. This advice will apply to grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, or in fact anything in the fruit line.

The annual crop report of the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago is most encouraging. The yield of wheat for this year is estimated at 1,003,000,000 bushels which is larger by 112,000,000 bushels than the crop of 1914. The estimate of the yield of winter wheat is 663,000,000 bushels and that of spring wheat 340,000,000. It is expected that 420,000,000 bushels of the present crop will be available for export, as compared with 330,000,000 bushels a year ago. The report on other grain crops is favorable and the estimate of the yield of corn is 2,983,000,000 bushels, or 310,000,000 in excess of the quantity harvested in 1914.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Strawberries—the big delicious kinds, that bring highest prices—can be grown in your own garden by using our plants. Vigorous—guaranteed true-to-name. **Allen's 1916 Book of Berries** fully describes the latest and best varieties of strawberries and other small fruits, growing methods, etc.—the results of 30 years experience. It's free. Write for copy today.

The W. F. ALLEN CO.
55 Market St.
Salisbury — Md.



DESTROY TREE PESTS
Kill San Jose Scale, Apple Scab, Fungi, lice, bugs and other enemies of vegetation by spraying with
GOOD'S CAUSTIC FISH OIL SOAP N°3
Does not harm the tree—Fertilizes soil and aids healthy growth. Used and endorsed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
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JAMES GOOD, Original Maker, 953 N. Front St., Phila.

Practical Tools For Profitable Pruning

Horticulturists have practically designed Bartlett Pruning Tools. Their suggestions and their own experience have combined to produce pruning tools of quality that are in world-wide use among successful horticulturists.

Bartlett Pruning Tools

Strong, Durable, Easy Cutting

There are several styles of Bartlett Pruners—three are described briefly herewith. No matter which one you buy you can be certain it is made from the best of materials and is fully guaranteed.

Jabbed Tree Trimmer
(No. 41) has lever head—handle in 4 foot sections—can be made any length from 16 to 24 inches—simple, convenient, strong, durable. 8-foot (2 sections) \$3.50; 12-foot (3 sections) \$3.50; 16-foot (4 sections) \$3.50, prepaid. For long pole deduct 50c on each length.

Most dealers carry a complete line of Bartlett Pruning Tools. If you do not send direct to us, we'll send our catalog and free booklet on "How and When to Prune."

BARTLETT MFG. COMPANY,
11 Lafayette Ave. East, Detroit, Mich.

Protecting Strawberry Plants in Winter

Green's Fruit Grower:—Are forest leaves all right to cover strawberries in winter, and how do you keep the leaves from blowing off? Is straw better than leaves and how do you keep it from blowing off?

Dean Smith, Indiana.

Reply:—Forest leaves are among the best material for mulching strawberries or for keeping frost from penetrating the soil deeply anywhere. Leaves contain no weed seeds or grain, but wheat, rye, oat or other straw or hay are full of seeds, which make a lot of extra work in picking them out next June. The leaves can be held from blowing off by throwing a sprinkling of earth or gravel over them, or brush, old rails, boards, cornstalks, or tomato vines.

Best Red and Black Raspberries

A Michigan subscriber asks Green's Fruit Grower to state which are the best varieties of red and black raspberries for planting in central Michigan, and asks whether these can be planted successfully in the fall.

C. A. Green's Reply:—The Cuthbert has been the standard or leading market red raspberry, but now Herbert takes the lead. Syracuse red raspberry is a newer variety, much larger than Cuthbert, or Herbert, which is unsurpassed for home use or for nearby market. I sold Syracuse red raspberries in the Rochester market for 24 cents per quart, picked in pints, which is the highest price I have ever received for red raspberries. The Kansas and Plum Farmer are the leading black cap raspberries.

Both red and black raspberries can be safely planted in the fall, provided a small

forkful of stable manure or other litter is placed on the surface of the ground after planting. If you have no straw manure, cover each plant after setting with three shovelfuls of dirt, making a pile over each plant to protect during the winter, the earth to be removed in early spring after frosts have passed. Currants and gooseberries, apple trees, pear, plum and cherry trees and ornamental trees and shrubs can be safely planted in the fall, but I recommend banking up around each tree thus planted in the fall.

Raspberry Inquiry

Green's Fruit Grower:—I am just getting started in berry growing for market and am a little stuck in just what to do for my red raspberries and black berries. My rows are 7 ft. wide and plants are from last spring's setting to two years old. My soil is clay loam. I did not get the rows cultivated this season so far on account of the very wet summer and spring. The result is a weedy growth between the rows. I mowed these off but am afraid to plow and cultivate the centers at this date. I have a good growth of cane and I want the wood to ripen up well. My next thought is shall I plow these centers this fall, leaving a furrow in center, and cultivate early in spring or had I better wait now until next spring to plow. We have hard winters sometimes and by fall plowing the frost might hurt the roots. I wish you could tell me if I better work these centers now, or plow this fall and work in spring, or leave them just as they are until spring and then plow and keep worked down. I gave a good mulching last winter of manure and expect to again this coming winter.

Would you advise growing the blackberry by the mulch system, using enough straw and manure to keep down weeds. I notice by the Fruit Grower that you speak very highly of the Sweetheart strawberry, could you recommend it for Michigan. I grow Dunlap, Warfield and Sample with success.—G. A. Balden, Mich.

Reply:—Do not attempt to cultivate this raspberry patch this fall as at this late date, Sept. 1st, it would produce a succulent growth that would not be apt to endure a severe winter, and the result might be winter killing. Most of the weeds will be killed by frost. Give the plantation early and thorough cultivation next spring. If the soil is not too wet you might run a cultivator between the rows late in the fall (say Dec. 1st) after the growth of the plants has stopped. Be careful not to plow deeply between raspberry, currant or gooseberry plants as the roots are near the surface and are liable to be destroyed by deep plowing.

Blackberries can be grown successfully by the mulch system, but it is far more expensive than cultivation.

Sweetheart strawberry outyields all other varieties at Green's Fruit Farm, the soil of which is a clayey loam.

Winter Protection

Chas. A. Green:—We have a nice little patch of raspberries consisting of about 1000 plants, planted this spring. The Plum Farmer, Columbian and Cuthbert are fine, but the ten Syracuse Reds didn't do much good. The canes of the Columbian and Plum Farmer are lying almost flat on the ground. Would you advise strawing the patch the fore part of the winter for protection during cold weather? The winters are sometimes so severe here that the canes are killed.

Is it advisable to use straw for protection; would you advise leaving it on next spring to prevent weeds and grass from coming, and to help hold moisture? We are thinking of planting eight or ten good Plum trees but don't know just what varieties would be best adapted to our locality. Can you advise some varieties that do not rot easily? —Albert Peed, Ind.

Reply:—Black cap raspberries set out last spring naturally rest partially on the ground, as you state. Next spring you can tie these branches or canes to a short stake with benefit, but where large fields of black

raspberries are grown the growers simply cut off about half the length of the canes, which makes the bushes self-supporting. The second year these raspberry canes will be raised up or elevated far enough above the ground to keep them out of the dust, provided you cut back the two year old plants about half the length of the lateral canes.

Since your winters are severe, a covering of straw, as you suggest, will furnish protection through the winter from severe freezing, but I have never given them such protection here at Rochester and have never known raspberry canes to be injured by winter at Rochester. Protection to these young black raspberry plants can be most easily given by throwing a few shovelfuls of earth over the end of the canes where they branch out from the roots, thus covering a portion of the canes with earth, but this earth must be removed from the canes in the spring before growth begins.

I recommend as valuable plums the Grand Duke, Reine Claude, York State, Burbank and Abundance.



Rural Hygiene

The farmer ought to be the healthiest individual on earth, says Democrat and Chronicle. He works hard, but the coming of farm machinery has relieved him of most of the back-breaking drudgery. He does most of his work in open air of the purest kind, and he gets plenty of exercise of the right sort. But he builds his barn much too close to his house for health and comfort, and sleeps with the windows of his bedroom shut tight. He is not infrequently careless of personal hygiene and negligent in the disposal of refuse of house and stable.

As a result the general endurance of the farmer is, if figures are correct, inferior to that of the city workman who, in order to fend off starvation, is often compelled to work long hours in an artificially lighted, ill-ventilated shop, and to share his sleeping quarters with five or six others.

The city workman must accept his squalor—generally, he cannot help himself. But the farmer is much better off. He can, without much expense, screen his windows and keep them open when the weather permits; he can adopt new standards of cleanliness in the management of his barn, and he can correct hygienic errors in the conduct of his house.

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has Coffee Habit.
"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher down in Miss. says: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously.

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavour, and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious drink.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

Sold by Grocers.

Northern Grown English Walnuts



Plant A Few Nuts This Fall

We offer to give four hardy English walnuts as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower one year all for 50 cents, all going by mail at our expense. The vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., has become noted throughout the country for its production of hardy English walnuts. There are located near Rochester two large English walnut groves that bear an abundance of nuts. I have seen a two-horse wagon load of these nuts brought into Rochester for sale. Both of these large Rochester nut groves came from seedling nuts such as we offer. Do not delay in sending in your 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year and four hardy English walnuts. They are profitable to grow and delicious to eat.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Rochester, N. Y.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

The Oldest Fruit Journal in America

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers

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50 cents per year, 3 years for \$1.00

Rates for advertising space given on application.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower, he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars, we will upon receipt of full particulars, investigate and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment.

Subscribers who change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

Entered at Rochester (N. Y.) Post Office as second class mail matter.

Orchard and Garden Notes

Give the garden a good dressing of manure; the richness will have time to soak into the soil.

Strawberries and garden perennials will soon need to be covered. Good clean straw is the best material.

Keep all the rotten fruit well cleaned up around the orchard, as these constitute the winter quarters of numerous orchard pests.

Composted or well-decayed manures serve their best purpose when applied to the surface of the garden and thoroughly disked into the soil.

Cut out the old, decaying trees from the orchard, and fill in their places with thrifty, young trees. Land is too highly priced to waste in worthless trees.

There are thousands of acres that from year to year scarcely furnish feed for one cow, that would do as well if planted with the right kind of grapes and properly cared for.

Apples will keep much better in storage if put away while they are as cool as possible—the nearer the freezing-point, the better.

If you find a hole, big or little, in your orchard trees, take a half day for tree surgery and save the years of waiting which a new tree necessitates.

Clean up and repair the orchard this fall by cutting out and removing all dead trees and limbs, making a note of the varieties thus removed, so they can be replaced next spring.

In planting fruit trees for family use, select the varieties that appeal to the palate of the home folks, but for the markets select those varieties that keep best and are in greatest demand.

The fall, as soon as the leaves are cut by frost, is the best time to make new plantations of rhubarb and horseradish. The ground for both of these plants must be deep, mellow and rich.

The farmer who raises fruit for his own family should have a much larger variety than the commercial orchardist, because the latter must produce enough of each kind to ship to advantage.

Currants and gooseberries may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall, or the work may be left until early spring. Cut back one-third of this year's growth, and thin out surplus, diseased or unthrifty shoots. Old bushes may have two-thirds of the present year's growth removed.

Careful investigation and long, accurate tests have demonstrated that a manure spreader pays for itself by increasing the fertility of the soil because it applies the manure more evenly and before the fertiliz-

ing value has all seeped away. Then, why be without one? Manure piles around the dairy barn are dangerous.

In addition to good size and fine quality, the most essential item in marketing food is having it neatly and tastefully packed and gotten to the consumer as fresh as possible. Being wholly a luxury, fruit will be bought in proportion to the attractive and tempting appearance it makes. Judgment and care must therefore be exercised to have the fruit of whatever kind look most inviting to possible buyers.

Advantages of Fall Planting

The experience of recent years has caused me to change my opinion to some extent on this question. When I see the vast amount of work for the fruit grower crowded into our late springs, I have come to the conclusion that it is practicable for him to do all that work that is practicable in the autumn. In visiting fruit growers I find that many others are coming to the same conclusion.

Trees, plants and vines properly planted in autumn survive our winters and are in better condition to make an early start in spring than those planted in the spring, after waiting for the ground to become in suitable condition for working, then preparing it and planting. The fall-planted will be in much better condition to withstand the almost certain drouths of summer than the spring-planted. A light mulch of well rotted manure spread over the roots will help in resisting the effects of excessive cold and do good to the plants.

Small Apple or Fruit Orchard

People hunting rural investments have gone to the far West and bought five to ten-acre fruit orchards, at from \$500 to \$750 per acre. They will have or have had it handed over to them according to contract. But if they do not look after it, or have someone else look after it, it will grow up like a wilderness, and produce apples such as I have seen sell in that section at 15 cents per bushel, with millions of young trees to come into bearing in the near future. Yes, apples are shipped across the continent to foreign countries at a good price, but by the man who cultivates, prunes, sprays, thins and almost sleeps in his orchard, and talks to his trees in the night.

Statement of Ownership and Management.
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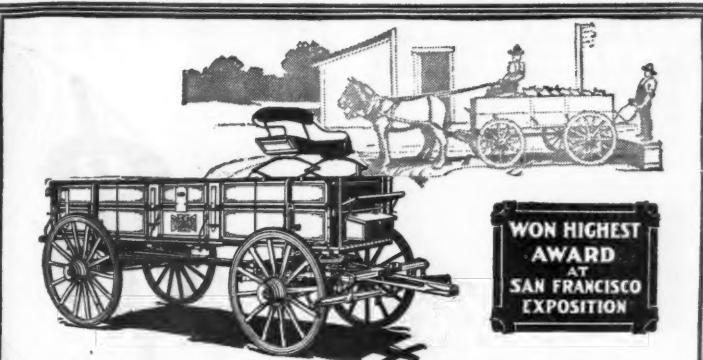
Marion E. Granger Rochester, N. Y.

Frank W. Marts Bonnboro, Md.

Henry A. Brinkman Lehighton, Pa.

Signed: Green's Fruit Grower Co., M. H. Green, Sec'y.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29th, 1915.



International Harvester Wagons—Weber—Columbus

THERE are a few points about the new Columbus and Weber wagons that every farmer ought to know. These points make the difference between Columbus and Weber wagons and others—a difference that means a good deal to you.

The fifth wheel, that prevents the pulling up and pitching of the bolster, makes it easier for your team to pull a Columbus or Weber wagon and does away with bent and broken king pins and circle irons. The patent folding endgate and the link end rods save much of your time in the busy season. The high-grade wood, iron, steel and paint used add years to the life of Columbus and Weber wagons. These things mean economy.

These points are explained in detail in our wagon folders and are pictured so plainly that it's almost like looking at the wagon itself. Some dealer near you handles these wagons and has samples set up for you to see. Drop us a line and we'll send you the booklets and folders. We'll also tell you where you can see a Columbus or Weber wagon so you won't have to waste any time looking for it. Write to us today.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

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Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Piano

U.S.A.



Make Your Hens Lay



You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making materials as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowl's diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls. MANN'S MODERN BONE CUTTER cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today. Box 39. MILFORD, MASS.

More than 100,000 Farmers and Fruit Growers Use the STANDARD SPRAY PUMP



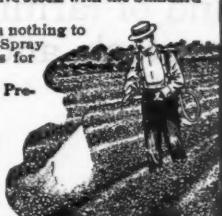
With it they spray their tallest orchard trees from the ground in half the time required by others. The knapsack attachment enables them to spray their potatoes and low growing crops at the rate of an acre an hour or better. They whitewash their barns and chicken coops and spray "dip" on their live stock with the Standard Spray Pump.

Made throughout of brass, with nothing to wear out or break, the Standard Spray Pump lasts a lifetime and pays for itself over and over again.

Warranted 5 Years. Price \$4 Prepaid. (West of Denver \$5.) Money back if not satisfied.

Send no money but write today for our Special Offer and Catalog D.

The Standard Stamping Co.
2349 Main St., Marysville, O.



The one best all-around gun—for ducks, geese, foxes, for trap shooting and all small game—is the 12-gauge, 6-shot

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Repeating Shotgun

It handles fast, hits hard and is a wonderful game getter!



The Safest Breech-Loading Gun: Built.
12-16-20-Ga. Repeaters with Visible Hammer, \$21.60
Send 3¢ postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.
The Marlin Firearms Co., 39 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.



**Put the price of half a barrel of apples into a subscription for
The Country Gentleman. It will keep you up-to-date
in your orchard every week for a year**

Commercial Fruit Growing, a regular department, is a week-to-week reminder for the man with an orchard or a berry plantation. It provides valuable suggestions as to planting, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, pruning, picking, and packing and marketing fruits—large and small. Every issue contains helpful illustrated articles giving the practical experiences of practical fruit growers.

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The Best of All Farming Everywhere is covered in the scope of this national agricultural weekly. Every state, every kind of farming, every crop, all kinds of livestock and all farmers' interests are

touched by the largest staff of contributors on agricultural topics.

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Notes from Green's Fruit Farm

By E. H. Burson.

The Notes from the Fruit Farm are seemingly proving quite interesting to some of the readers of the Fruit Grower, and I shall be glad to try to make them more so if you will tell me what you want.

The Rose Bushes need looking over now. See if you can detect any sucker growth and remove such below the level of the soil. If the bushes were propagated from cuttings no sucker growth will be found, but if they are budded ones often the stock upon which they were budded throws up strong shoots which eventually takes full possession, and the varieties which may have shown yellow blossoms in 1915 might show pink ones in 1916. All outdoor roses should be well protected over winter. It is none too early to cover them now. Do it with earth, leaves or manure.

The Diploma Currant. Our main crop was picked between July 9th and 18th, but the fruit was left upon one row and *not picked until Sept. 13th*. Sounds like a fish story, doesn't it? But it is a fact. Visitors at the State Fair saw some of this fruit in our booth. Diploma and Red Cross currants are money makers for the grower who will plant on any good average farm soil and who will prune the bushes annually to the extent of cutting away all diseased wood and two-thirds of the previous season's growth.

What about Pears? The writer is so much encouraged by the pear market that he will plant out several hundred this fall on the roadside around his farm. What varieties? Bartlett, Seckel—and don't be scared—Kieffer.

Why these varieties? Bartlett because it is a leader and is sure to demand a good price, Seckel because a dollar a bushel looks good to me, and Kieffer because it is an annual producer of a big crop of easily picked, hardy fruit, that always finds a paying market. Sold our crop this season at \$2.00 per bbl. This doesn't look a big figure maybe, but I am satisfied that there is money in Kieffer. Still I would not advise planters to plant Kieffer to the exclusion of the other well known Boston and New York wanted varieties. Kieffer is wanted in the west, it is liked in the west, and the west will take lots more if they can get them.

The Peach Crop returns were a little disappointing to some growers, but this I firmly believe was not because there were too many bushels grown, but largely because of insufficient means of distribution. I know of a certainty that on several days when the Rochester public market was deluged with this luscious fruit that sold slowly at from 15 to 25 cents per basket (and in some instances in the case of poorly put up stock was not sold at all) that scores of housekeepers in villages not more than 10 to 15 miles distant were longing for a chance to secure some, and my neighbors paid 40 and 50 cents per basket for Crawfords and Elbertas from the huckster's wagon here within sound of the big factory whistle of that same city. In my own case, (not having any peaches of consequence here this season), I sent my son 18 miles with the auto to an orchard to secure my needs. The point I would make is: If peach growers had looked around and located the districts within driving distance where there were no peaches, and covered those districts (even if they had to purchase a horse or two especially) instead of depending upon the public market or the commission houses, they would have more to show now for the crop, and some of us who unfortunately do not live in a truly good peach growing section would have more cans on the cellar shelf.

The Good Prices offered for apples is encouraging to orchardists, and some who have held lately that apple tree planting was being overdone are realizing that they have been mistaken. At any rate I hear of a number who have decided to plant an orchard this fall.

The Gladiolus bulbs, if not already taken care of, should be dug, dried and stored in a safe, dry place. Speaking of Gladiolus, what a splendid show a few hundred of these bulbs will make. No lover of flowers can afford to omit them from his or her late spring planting.

To the Fair. We sent down about 150 varieties of apples, pears and plums again,

not for competition but just to let visitors to the Fair see that we were still growing fruit. And judging from the numbers that dropped into the booth to take a look, to make inquiries about varieties, growth, etc. and incidentally to wipe off the perspiration (for it was hot those days) our effort was well worth the trouble and expense.

A Big Crop Quick. Three years ago last April a neighbor set out two Elberta peach trees in his garden. The trees were set 5 ft. apart. This season he picked over six bushels of No. 1 fruit from these two trees.

Why Not

"Though I read many publications, I can recall seeing only two or three announcements of fruit farmers advertising their fruits for sale direct from the fruit farm to the consumer. I have myself advertised in Green's Fruit Grower as the grower of superior varieties of apples, apples of high

"3—It forms compounds with the humic acids which tend to prevent their being leached out of the soil and lost.

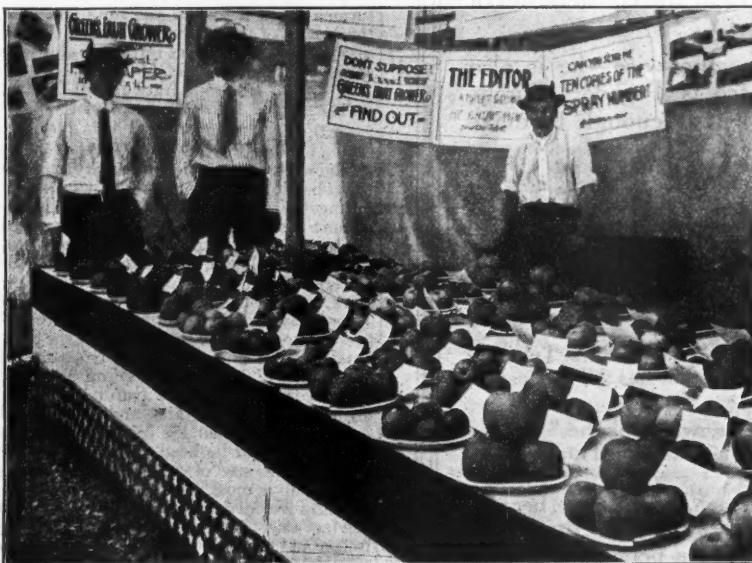
"4—By producing proper sanitary conditions the growth of injurious bacteria is largely prevented, while the growth of nitrifying bacteria is encouraged. These nitrifying bacteria convert the nitrogen of the humus into such a form that it is available as a plant food.

"5—Lime aids in the liberation of potassium and phosphorus from inert compounds.

"6—It tends to flocculate clay soils, rendering them granular and more porous.

"Obviously, permanent results can not be expected unless care is taken to insure the presence of some organic fertilizer at all times. Lime used alone may be temporarily beneficial but will eventually be harmful;

Think all the time how you can better yourself.—O. Hammerstein, great theatrical manager.



Interior of the tent of Green's Fruit Grower, showing a portion of the display of 99 varieties of apples grown at Green's Fruit Farm, on exhibition at the New York State Fair at Syracuse in September, 1915.

quality, which I was selling by the box containing about a bushel, for say about \$2.00 per box, and I have been able to sell so far many apples in this manner, some going to distant points, others being ordered near home. Here is a suggestion for fruit growers," says Charles A Green, editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

Painting Wounds on Trees

At Green's Fruit Farm we use pure white lead and oil for the painting of wounds made in trimming fruit and ornamental trees. Such painting or covering is not absolutely necessary, but as far as we have experimented we find no harm in applying paint to the wounds thus made. I have noticed that wounds made five years ago that were not painted gave evidence of the rot beginning at the central part of the wound and extending to the interior of the tree. Painting has obviated this rotting to a certain extent. To avoid rotting altogether of the stub of the tree from which a little has been taken, the painting must be repeated at intervals of every two or three years until the wound has healed over.

LIME AS A SOIL FOOD Its Use As a Fertilizer Dates From Inception of Modern Farming

The Press Bulletin of the Department of the Interior, contains the following on the "Agricultural Use of Lime."

The use of lime as a fertilizer dates from the inception of modern scientific farming. Agricultural chemists have shown that there are five or six different functions which lime may perform to benefit a soil, which may be summarized briefly as follows:

"1—It is an essential element of plant food.

"2—It aids in the conversion of decaying organic matter into humus.

MOST PAYING TOOL ON THE FARM

"Your cooker takes less fuel than any I ever saw. I have boiled ice cold water in 21 minutes. The heat can be regulated at any even temperature. I can close the draft and hold fire for 38 hours in windy weather," C. A. M. The Heesen Cooker is the handiest tool about the farm. You can use it for boiling and mixing spraying compounds, making soap, boiling maple syrup, making apple butter, rendering lard, heating wash water and a hundred other uses. It is so popular for many uses that we are now furnishing it with a porcelain lined cauldron if desired.

HEESEN COOKERS
are being used all over the country by progressive farmers for cooking feed for cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and poultry. Animals do better on cooked feed as cooking rounds the food value and increases the feeding capacity. There's a scientific reason for it. A pamphlet of literature and the experiences of hundreds of users will be sent to any man who is making money every day with their Heesen Cookers. Write now.

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Box 309 Tecumseh, Mich.

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

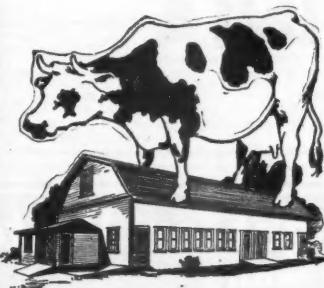
Right now is the time to get a copy of the MYERS SPRAY PUMP CATALOG. It's a big book in the spraying world, and shows the complete line of Myers Spray Pumps, Nozzles and Accessories that are considered standard by leading fruit growers. It also contains a valuable Treatise on Spraying with Spraying Calendar and Formulas. If you grow fruit in any quantity you want a copy before the Fall Spraying Period—it will enable you to get a MYERS Spray Pump through your dealer—the style you prefer in the size you need, and in plenty of time.

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS are known from coast to coast in every fruit growing community as proven, fully tested, highly efficient and best equipped of any on the market, and our guarantee is back of every Myers Outfit—large or small. Write today for your copy.

F.E. MYERS & BRO.
ASHLAND PUMP AND HAY TOOL WORKS
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BOOK of BARN PLANS

Showing How the Home Carpenter Can Build Either or All of 4 Bulky Farm Barns. Containing Full Framing Details and Specifications. And the Book is FREE to You



The Book Contains

- (1) Plans for 28-Cow Stable, with milk room, feed and manure carriers, ventilating system and two silos—all modern and economical.
- (2) Four drawings for modern trussed, self-supporting roof barn of medium size, with silo built in the bay.
- (3) Four drawings for a 40-acre barn—may be auxiliary barn on large farm.
- (4) Four drawings that show exactly how to build an 8-horse stable—and a dandy horse stable it is.

CYPRESS THE FARM LUMBER

Every farmer should test out the endurance of Cypress. It is the one tested and certified farm lumber, and Cypress shingles will last a long, long time. You can get it from your local dealer, probably; if not, write us and we will tell you where it may be had.

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Vol. 4 is the BARN Book, with plans for 4 barns; Vol. 20 is the FARM NEEDS Book, with plans for 8 farm outbuildings; Vol. 36 is the CARPENTRY BOOK, with 12 plans and sketches of difficult jobs in carpentry, and Vol. 37 is the NEW SILO BOOK.

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WHAT USERS SAY

Kept Busy Filling Contracts
I am pleased to say that I am more than satisfied with the Maynard Engine. It certainly does the work you ask of it, and even the start while I have had it, I am convinced that it was the best engine bargain that I ever made. I have had no trouble with it, so far, whatever. My neighbors have kept me busy filling contracts for sawing wood for them. They are also somewhat inclined to feel that so small an engine can do such powerful work. I am now making contracts for filling silos for my neighbors. ---A. Vinskey, Hardwick, Mass.

Easiest to start. More than rated HP

"The gasoline engine I bought of you sometime ago is giving satisfaction in every way, and is the simplest engine I have ever seen and is the easiest to start and will give more than the rated horse power. ---George H. Johnson, Barnstable, Md.

12 H. P. Maynard Beats 10 H. P.

"The Maynard Engine I purchased from you some time ago has given the very best of satisfaction. I am doing the same work with my 12 H. P. Maynard that I used a 15 H. P. of another make on last winter. The 15 H. P. did not give power enough but the 12 H. P. Maynard had it with power to spare." M. R. Swiger, Highstown, N. J.

All we claimed—and more

"The Maynard Gasoline Engine, received yesterday, has filled all that it was claimed to be if not more. I have had no trouble whatsoever, aside from an adjustment of the governor when it was first started. It starts promptly, runs with but a single compression, does its work without neglect to keep the water supply sufficient, has never balked once except for lack of gasoline, has all kinds of power for its size. Thanking you for giving me the worth of my money, I am, Very truly yours."—M. G. L. Rietz, Seward, N. Y.

OUR GROWTH

Two years ago, we started in an eleven-story building. In one month, we had to add a six-story building then a five-story and an eight-story building. We have now added our fifth great building. In addition, there are 18 others, the world's highest buildings of reinforced concrete. All because we give greater values than can be obtained anywhere else. Write for free engine catalog now.



BEFORE you decide on any engine write for this free book. Then make this test on your own farm at our expense. Try any size Maynard for 60 days, without a penny in advance. There is nothing on your farm that will be of so much help to you, nothing that saves so much work, time and money as a good power outfit. It's going to make a big difference to you whether you get the right engine or the wrong one. There's a big difference in cost—and a still bigger difference in service. There is no longer any reason why you should take a chance of getting anything except the right power outfit. After this 60 days' free trial, if you think there's a better engine made at any price, or its equal at anywhere near its price, return the Maynard at our expense. You don't send us a cent. This 60 days' trial is free.

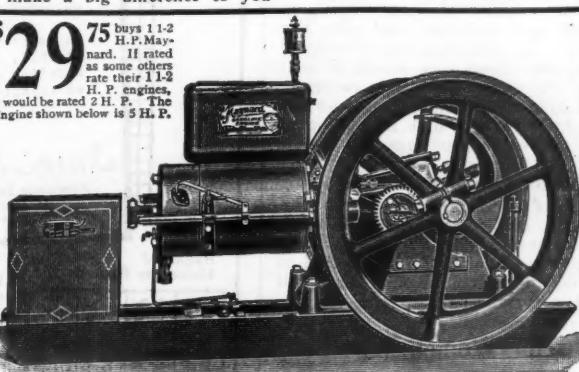
Our Free Book will prove to you that wherever a Maynard goes, it will save work, time and money, and make money for its owner.

16 Big Features

Our Free Book shows 16 big advantages possessed by the Maynard, all of which are found on no other engine. It tells just what these features mean—why they make every Maynard so strong, so economical and so dependable. With your free book, we will send a Comparative Test Card which enables you to write down the merits

of different engines alongside each other. This card makes it easy to compare every engine with the Maynard point by point, and feature by feature, so you can judge for yourself wherein the Maynard is different and why it is better.

Rated Horse Power at Normal Speed



No Money In Advance You Try It 60 Days FREE

The best way to decide on an engine is to try it. We will send you any size Maynard for 60 days' test before you send us a penny. Give this engine any test you like. You be the judge, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, return it at our expense. We will even return any freight charges you paid. Get our book—and you will see why we can afford to make such a liberal no-money-in-advance free trial offer. Mail coupon or just a postal.

engine, we send the factory test sheet, engine developed just before shipment

Actual factory tests prove that Maynard Engines develop greatly in excess of their rated horse power. The 1½ H. P. develops 1½ H.P.; the 5 H.P. size develops 6 H. P.; the 9 H. P. size develops 10½ H. P. and so on with all Maynard sizes. And this excess power is developed at normal speeds. If we speeded up our engines as some others do, we could claim much greater horse power. Remember, a speeded up engine is like a speeded up horse—all right for a little while but can't stand the strain. With every showing what that and at what speed.

Divide the Cost by Eight

Our book quotes prices that save you \$25 to \$300 cash, and shows you how to figure engine costs. Divide Maynard prices by eight, then divide price of cheap engines by three and you will arrive at the cost per year.

Mail coupon or postal today. Just say,

"Send Engine Book Free."

Address

The Charles & William Stores

681 Stores Bldg.
New York

What a MAYNARD Engine Will Do

Pumping Water

The Maynard engine will pump water all day, saving hand pumping, making you independent of winds.

Grinding Feed

A Maynard 5 H. P. Engine will grind 150 bushels of corn a day, medium finesness. The same engine, do-it-by-hand would take three or four days, and no one on the farm wants the job. With the Maynard, many farmers make extra profits doing custom grinding for neighbors.

Shelling Corn

A Maynard will shell corn better and faster than 10 men, and do it cheaper.

Filling Silos

The Maynard will fill silos of any size, will run any make of cutter.

Sawing Wood

Many farmers make big money sawing wood with their Maynard Engine. Some farmers cut as high as 50 cords a day.

Other Work

A Maynard will run the cream separator twice a day, run the churn whenever you need it, do the washing every evening, run the washboard, wash machinery, the grindstone, forge, drill, etc. It will operate any machine on the farm that requires power, at minimum expense.

Write Today

Send in the coupon or just a postal for the Maynard Engine Book. It will help you decide on the right engine for you, at the right price.



681 Stores Bldg.
New York

Please send your Big Free Book on Engines to the address below:
Name _____
City _____ State _____
R. F. D. No. _____ P. O. Box No. _____

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To try in your own home for 90 days. Show your friends. Freight paid by us. Send it back at our expense if you do not like it. We know it can't be the best at any Factory Price. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. All HOOSIER STOVES Guaranteed for Years. Send postal today for large FREE Catalogue, showing large assortment to select from. No Obligations.

HOOSIER STOVE CO.
213 State St., Marion, Ind.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Drugists.

WANTED—HONEST, ENERGETIC MEN in every county to sell our big line of goods direct to farmers. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. We fully instruct you. Farmers, laborers, mechanics, or any men willing to work can make

\$1000 to \$3000 A YEAR

handling our big sellers. Exclusive territory given. We furnish you the capital; you furnish the team to carry the goods. Be your own boss in a pleasant, permanent and profitable business. Write at once for particulars, giving age and occupation.

THE DUOFORM COMPANY, Dept. 15

North Java, N. Y.

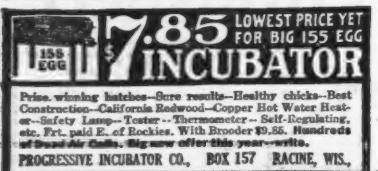


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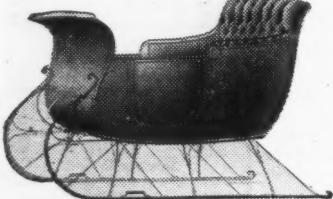


Violin Outfit
for selling 20 pictures or
20 pieces, post cards at
10c. each. GATES MFG. CO.
Dept. 737 Chicago

Poultry Secrets—A Larger Income!
Valuable 100-page data-book by recognized authority. Brimful of facts on lowering death-rate, getting 100 per cent. hatchets, highest prices, etc. Illustrates latest improved incubators. Write today, attention Mr. W. H. GATES, 16 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Also 29 Barclay Street, New York City



CUTTERS! FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU



Save from \$15 to \$25.00 in buying from the ONLY Cutter Maker selling direct to Consumer. Write today for our 1916 Catalog showing new styles. Dept. G. F.

Kalamazoo Carriage and Harness Co.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

PRICES LOWER

\$26⁷⁵ to \$34.39 to \$77.

LOOK at these prices!

Any size

stationary or mounted,

at proportionate prices.

Our great volume, modern

manufacture makes these prices pos-

sible. Hundreds of thousands of

Galloway customers testify to

the quality of Galloway-built

and sold direct goods. Do not

buy an engine, spreader or

cream separator until

you know all about our

low-cut, down-to-bedrock

summer prices. Man-

ufacturing improvements

have enabled us to slash

the price and maintain the

quality of Galloway-built

and sold on binding money-back—if don't like them. Don't buy until you have seen our low-cut and slashed prices for the summer. Shipped from Chicago, Waterloo, Iowa. Box 547. Wm. Galloway Company.

Box 547 Waterloo, Iowa.

D-22 Rev.

Woman's Dept.

TESTED RECEIPTS

Devilled Clams

Crumble fine one-half loaf of stale bread, add one small onion chopped, a little parsley chopped fine, one egg beaten light, a tablespoon of melted butter (or olive oil), a little cayenne pepper, or one sweet green pepper and twenty-five clams chopped fine. Fill clam shells with this mixture, cover the tops with bread crumbs and bits of butter and brown in a hot oven.

Roast Turkey

The secret of having good roast turkey is to baste it often and cook it long enough. Wash the turkey thoroughly and rub the inside and out with salt and pepper. Stuff and sew up nicely and tie the legs. It is well to allow a turkey to remain some time stuffed before cooking. Pour little water in the bottom of the roasting pan and baste every fifteen minutes. Just before taking from the oven, baste with melted butter and sprinkle with flour. While the turkey is roasting, boil the giblets well. Chop them fine, and add to the brown gravy made in the roasting pan after removing the turkey. Serve with cranberry sauce.

Turkey Dressing

Moisten stale bread with water, drain dry. Melt three tablespoons of butter in a sauce-pan, add bread, two tablespoons chopped parsley, teaspoon of sage, salt and pepper to taste. A cup of sausage meat added to the dressing is a great improvement.

Stewed Celery

Use the outside pieces not white and tender enough to be served raw. Wash and cut into inch lengths, cover with boiling water and stew gently half an hour. Dredge over a tablespoon of flour and season with butter, salt and pepper; stir lightly and with one minute's heating it is ready to serve. Very nice with poultry of any kind.

Pumpkin Pie

For two large pies use five cups of pumpkin, one quart of milk, one and one-half cups of light brown sugar, a little salt, two large tablespoons of molasses, one large tablespoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ginger, four eggs, making the custard the same as for custard pie, add cinnamon, ginger, salt and molasses, and pour the custard over the pumpkin, stir it well, fill the pie plates. Great care should be used in baking the pies. Bake in a moderate oven and bake until done. These pies can be made by using less milk and pumpkin and more molasses and no eggs.

Cranberry and Raisin Pie

One cup of cranberries, two-thirds of a cup of raisins seeded. Chop both together; one cup of water, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonsfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one tablespoonful of butter. Fill the crust, cover and bake.

Patterns for Women Who Sew.



Order patterns by number and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

1478—Ladies' Eight Gore Skirt, with or without Yoke. Cut in 6 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size, which measures 4 1/2 yards at the foot with plats drawn out. Price 10c.

1499—Ladies' Coat. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1/8 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

DOMESTIC JUNIOR

The Engine for all Small Farm Jobs
The Junior has the same superior quality as the larger, higher-priced Domestic Engines. Orchardists and farmers find it most economical and labor-saving. Runs pump, cream separator, grindstone, corn-sheller and all machines requiring light power. We also make Pump and Power Spraying Machinery. Send for bulletin 131 and tell us your engine wants.

Domestic Engine and Pump Co.

Box 500, Shoenburg, Pa.

Weight 375 lbs.

Ready to run when received.



Teacher—Now, Tommy, suppose you had two apples, and you gave another boy his choice of them. You would tell him to take the biggest one, wouldn't you?

Tommy—No.

Teacher—Why?

Tommy—Cos' twouldn't be necessary.—Tit-Bits.

insist on surplus power

University Experts rate Economy Gasoline Engines with 13 to 31% Overload Capacity

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Urbana, Illinois, August 28, 1914.

Gentlemen:-

In accordance with your request, the undersigned visited your engine factory at Evansville, Indiana, and tested for brake horse power and fuel consumption the different sizes of your engines after same had been passed by your testing and inspection departments, and we submit a full report under separate cover.

In regard to the rating of these engines, while the relation of rated load to maximum load for gasoline engines has not been standardized, the best authorities seem to agree that an overload capacity of 15 percent is sufficient. We understand that you wish to give an overload capacity that cannot be questioned. We have therefore recommended the following ratings which will, in all but one case, give a much larger overload capacity as may be seen by referring to the table enclosed.

As to the fuel used, you will find on referring to our report that when running at half, full or maximum load the fuel consumption of the several engines was very satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Dickerson
Associate Farm Power
Machinery
University of Illinois.

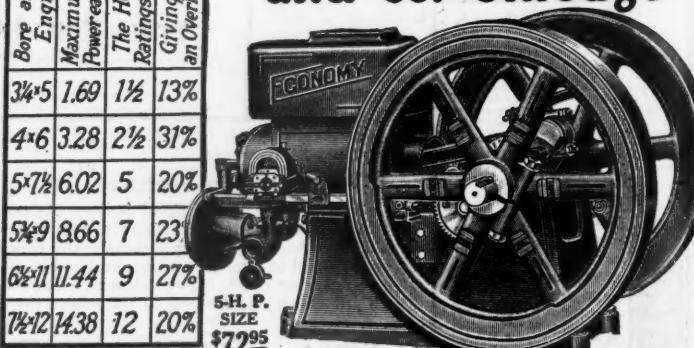
H. G. Godeke
Instructor Mechanical
Engineering
University of Illinois.

Report of University Experts

Bore and Stroke of Engines Tested	Maximum Brake Horse Power Pulsed	The Horse Power Ratings We Recommend	Giving Each Engine an Overload Capacity of
3 1/2	1.69	1 1/2	13%
4 x 6	3.28	2 1/2	31%
5 1/2	6.02	5	20%
5 1/2	8.66	7	23%
6 x 11	11.44	9	27%
7 1/2	14.38	12	20%

Free Engine Book, telling all about this wonderful test and describing our full line of Economy Engines, mailed on request. Write for it today. Ask for Engine Catalog No. 72G12.

Sears, Roebuck and Co. Chicago



When you write advertisers Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

NOVEMBER

Dear Au-
my sweethe-
She is in Cl-
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Aunt Hanna's Replies

Does She Care For Him?

Dear Aunt Hanna:—I am troubled about my sweetheart and come to you for advice. She is in Chicago training for a nurse. Last September she was home and told me I would have to wait about two years for her, as she wanted to finish the training and wanted to nurse for some time before we could be married. She told me she would write me. I have written her several times but I have not heard from her and I do not know what to think of it. I feel troubled. The forepart of June her mother moved to Chicago so it is not likely that I will see her this summer. Will you please write me and give me all the advice you can. I love her and cannot believe that she would treat me that way. It does seem strange to me that she does not write me.—W. A. Beenschoten, Iowa.

Aunt Hanna's Reply:—I see nothing for you to do but to submit to the seeming decision of the girl you admire not to entangle herself in any engagement with you for the present. Whether she loves you or not no one knows but herself. She seems to be a self-reliant girl who wants to place herself in a position to care for herself and be independent, which is highly praiseworthy.

There is no harm in your writing her stating frankly the condition of your mind and asking her for a free expression of her thought and plans. Many girls and many fathers and mothers of girls are often in doubt with good reason as to the ability or capacity of the young man who pays his addresses to their daughter with a view of marriage. No one can tell what the young man may accomplish or how serious a failure he may be in the affairs of life after marriage. He may or may not be able to support his wife and family. His relatives will be scrutinized in this connection. Though it does not seem hardly fair to judge a young man by his family, nevertheless inheritance is a great thing and it is desirable to belong to a good family or for a daughter to marry into a good family, which has had a high reputation for integrity and ability for a long number of years.

Young people in love are not apt to dwell much upon practical things. The more deeply they are in love the more they are apt to ignore practical affairs, which is a mistake.

Keep Close to the Right Kind

Whatever you do in life, make any sacrifice necessary to keep in an ambition-arousing atmosphere, an environment that will stimulate you to self-development. Keep close to people who understand you, who believe in you, who will help you to discover yourself and encourage you to make the most of yourself. This may make all the difference to you between a grand success and a mediocre existence. Stick to those who are trying to do something and to be somebody in the world—people of high aims, lofty ambition. Keep close to those who are dead-in-earnest. Ambition is contagious. You will catch the spirit that dominates in your environment. The success of those about you who are trying to climb upward will encourage and stimulate you to struggle harder if you have not done quite so well yourself—Orison Swett Marden, in "Success."

The largest pecan tree on record is in Little Falls, Okla. It is 130 feet in height, has a spread of 110 feet and a trunk circumference of 23 feet at a point four feet from the ground.

The Forestry Department says that the maple tree is one of the most important trees of commerce in the United States. The lumber is used for a large variety of purposes on account of its good qualities. About 1,150,000,000 feet are cut each year. It is a strong, vigorous tree and under present conditions continues to hold its own, notwithstanding the large demands made upon it.

November
November's chilly days are here again, And earth is void of wind and drizzling rain, While falling rustling leaves are everywhere, And restful silence comes with skies so fair. We greet the aster blue and hazel bloom, And reckon not with autumn's mellow gloom, For in the field we see the pumpkin smile, And in the shock the golden corn awhile. We listen to the autumn song bird's glee, And thank the hand that gave our joys so free. —Albert E. Vassar, Mo.

His Best Friend

The Boston "Transcript" publishes a letter written by Miss Elsie Burr, a nurse in the American Ambulance hospital in Paris, who tells this incident:

There is a most interesting case here of a man who was in the trenches with eight other men. A bomb fell among them. It made hash of most of them, but this man, Etienne Jacquemin (a very brave, patient little soldier), had a dog named Fend Fair, who had followed him for months at the front. Etienne told me that the first thing he realized was that he was buried and would soon suffocate, so he called, as best he could, to his dog. The dog, which was unscathed by the bomb, heard his master's voice. Perfectly crazed he dug the debris away from his master's face and saved his life. They are both here now, and the dog, a brown and white setter, comes in and lies for hours with his head and paws on his master's chest. I wish you could have seen him the first time they let him in! I thought he would dig Etienne out of bed. Poor man, he is badly off, with one leg gone, the other leg pierced, both arms pierced, and his back burned. He is patient and suffers a great deal.

Woman Suffrage a Benefit to Farmers

In reply to your favor I made some inquiries and find that the impression existing in this office is that there is no particular reason why woman suffrage should be of more value to the farmer than to other classes of business men. We realize that woman suffrage is just, that no one should be taxed without representation, and that such suffrage would be an act of justice and would aid the temperance cause and lead to moral reforms.

Wishing you the best of success, I remain, C. A. Green.

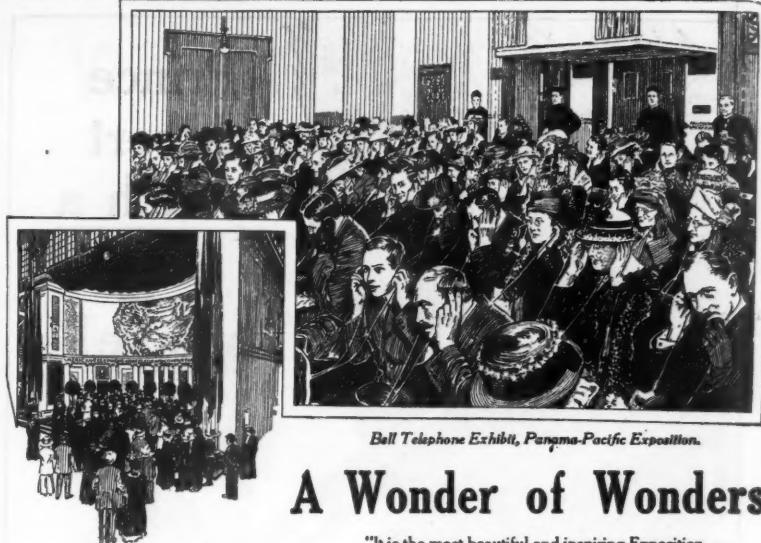
Strawberries in Texas

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—It was only in December 1913 that the first 50 acres of strawberry plants were set out in this locality, and in February of 1914, just three months later, fruit from these plants was being shipped to northern markets and bringing as high as \$12 a crate. Big cash returns in three months looked pretty good to most people in this district. So instantaneous and so substantial was the success the first season that the acreage for the season following was more than doubled, and in December of 1914 about 135 acres were planted. From this 135 acres 41 full car loads were shipped through the Growers Association, bringing a total of \$35,000 cash to the growers, and the season finished by May 1st. This makes a handsome average of \$259.35 an acre compared to the profits of the cow man who runs one steer to 15 acres. These figures include full car shipments only and do not take into account the early crate shipments in February and early in March, which were about the first berries in the northern markets this past season and which brought as high as \$12 a crate of 24 quarts, not the hundreds of crates to home buyers. This will materially bring up the average per acre.



READ WHAT THIS WOMAN DOES

"Made over 11,000 yards of carpet on my loom in past three years," writes Mrs. Sadie E. Taggart, West Plains, Mo. "I never weave a day that I don't make 90 yards and I do my own housework. I weigh only 115 pounds—don't tire of weaving. Loom as good an investment as an acre farm."



Bell Telephone Exhibit, Panama-Pacific Exposition.

A Wonder of Wonders

"It is the most beautiful and inspiring Exposition the world has ever seen." —President Hadley of Yale, in speaking of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

EVERY American should feel it a duty as well as a privilege to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and view its never-equalled exhibits of achievements in Art, Science and Industry.

In all this assemblage of wonders, combining the highest accomplishments of creative genius and mechanical skill, there is none more wonderful than the exhibit of the Bell Telephone System.

Here, in a theatre de luxe, the welcome visitors sit at ease while the marvel of speech transmission is pictorially revealed and told in story. They

listen to talk in New York, three thousand miles away; they hear the roar of the surf on the far-off Atlantic Coast; they witness a demonstration of Transcontinental telephony which has been awarded the Grand Prize of Electrical Methods of Communication.

This Transcontinental Line has taken the thought, labor and ingenuity of some of the greatest minds in the scientific world. Yet it is but a small part of the more wonderful universal service of the Bell System, which makes possible instant communication between all the people of the country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

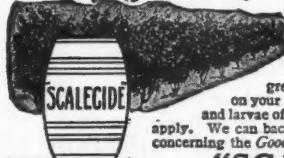
One Policy

One System

Universal Service

One Barrel of "Scalecide"

Will Spray as many Trees as Three Barrels of Lime-Sulfur



"Scalecide" has greater invigorating effect on your orchard—kills more scale, eggs and larvae of insects with half the labor to apply. We can back up this statement with facts concerning the Good Results from Using "SCALECIDE".



Send for our illustrated booklet—"Proof of The Pudding". Tells how "Scalecide" will positively destroy San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Leaf Roller, etc., without injury to the trees. Write today for this FREE book and also our booklet—"Spraying Simplified". Learn the dollars and cents value of "Scalecide, The Tree Saver".

Our Service Department can furnish everything you need for the orchard at prices which save you money. Tell us your needs.

B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg Chemists Dept. F 50 Church St., New York

Start NOW You Can Easily Make \$25 Per Week At Home

Now is just the time—start this craft at home in your spare time—you'll soon be wanting to run your loom all the time for the extra profit. I will tell you how you can earn your time most profitable, how you can engage in a delightful and fascinating occupation in your own home, that will not interfere with your other duties and assure you big profits for as much or as little time as you may be able to devote to it. I promise that you'll be interested. I say, and I know that every word I say is true, that you can make more money and make it more easily by weaving on a Newcomb Automatic Loom than at any other kind of home employment. My 30 years' experience with others and their letters proves what I say to be true.

THE NEWCOMB AUTOMATIC LOOM

is made especially for home workers. Unlike any other loom, it is practically work itself. A simple movement of the hand and it requires the operation of Newcomb—no spooling—no shuttles throwing. Just the easy work that thousands of old and young are making big money at today—at home.

No experience is necessary. You will be delighted with the ease with which you can make the finest and most durable carpets, rugs, mats, draperies of every kind, and even beautiful portieres, chenille curtains and hammocks.

Bear in mind also, that no cash outlay for supplies is required. Old carpets, sacking, rags, old linens, old curtains, old draperies, the results you get with such material are simply wonderful. You can be sure when you own a Newcomb, that you will have more than enough work to keep you busy. Many of our customers make from \$25 to \$30 a week weaving with the Newcomb, and you can do likewise.

Do not neglect this opportunity. Write me today for my free catalog, "Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable prices on which you can obtain one of them.

W. B. STARK, Geo'y, NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 20 Taylor St., Davenport, Iowa



W. B. STARK
who will help you start a
money-making business.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
Let me tell you what a wide variety of
the work you can do on a Newcomb
Loom. The more you need the money
the more I can and will help you to
get started to making it.

**Prince
Albert
is such a
real
smoke!**

Copyright 1915 by
R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

No matter how long ago you shut-off on a pipe or stopped rolling cigarettes, you get a few new notions about this Prince Albert tobacco. Because, it is the brand that will hand you a lot of happiness and you will sincerely appreciate its merits. The patented process fixes that—and cuts out the bite and parch.

Prince Albert has revolutionized smoking-satisfaction for thousands of men. It has brought countless pipes back into the sunshine; it will give you more fun than you've had since those hickory-stick-school-days!

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidores and in that fine crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such first-class trim.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

can be smoked all day long, and all evening, without any kind of a come-back but real and true joy. It certainly has the flavor you like best because it is the choice of smokers, not only in the United States, but all over the world! Now, if men of all tastes and all nations say that Prince Albert is right, we are certain it will meet your favor!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

To Succeed With Poultry

You will need good poultry, carefully bred for egg production, or for vigorous rapid growth to make fine table fowls, or especially bred for exhibition. You will also need good supplies, well made from good materials and by careful manufacturers. These things can be secured by even the most inexperienced beginner by reading and answering the advertisements in the Poultry Review. The reliability of the advertisers is guaranteed, and they will make every effort to satisfy you.

Every issue of the Poultry Review is filled with good ideas and suggestions that really help the practical poultry keeper. Ideas for saving in buying, short cuts and labor-saving methods that save expense, selling ideas that have proven out for successful poultrymen; how the big prices are secured; and hundreds of suggestions for conducting a successful poultry business are published every year.

Send \$1.00 now for a full year's subscription. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher, 1621 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.



Many a bachelor never marries because he hates to disappoint a lot of girls just to make one of them happy.

Cost of Planting an Orchard in Oregon

C. A. Green—I note in Green's Fruit Grower under "Costs of Planting an Orchard" that you criticize "Free Gold's" estimate of 38½¢ per tree and give your estimate at 25¢ to 30¢. Conditions must be much more favorable in Oregon for planting here costs only about 7½¢ per tree.

This is how it is figured: Staking done with surveyor's transit and 300 ft. wire gives perfect alignment at about 1½¢ per tree for average ground. Apple trees cost 4¢ each for good stocky 3 to 4 ft. stock, when buying in quantity. The setting requires two men, one prunes the roots and top, while the other digs a hole 18 or 20 inches across and of sufficient depth to allow 10 inches of surface soil below the roots. A planting board is used, one man holding the tree in place and pressing the soil around the roots while the other fills the hole. Two men at \$4 average 200 per day in our free loan soils, or 2¢ each.

These figures may seem to you unreasonable but they do apply here. I have planted about 50,000 trees during the last few years and have kept complete and accurate data.

I note also that you recommend wood veneer to prevent injury from rabbits. The veneer is used here considerably for borers but it has not proved effective against jack rabbits, as they seldom attack the trunk but usually stand on their hind legs and nip off the side shoots. Lime sulphur spray is repulsive to rabbits and has proved the cheapest and most effective. Liver, blood or other animal matter rubbed over the trunk and branches is also effective but is more difficult to apply and is washed off quicker by rains.—H. W. Currin, Oregon.

About Life Insurance

Green's Fruit Grower—I note, on page 3 of your July edition, a reference to contrasts between a fruit garden and life insurance; your author claims in this article, that, "you can only profit in case of death." In this respect I differ with him.

I am insured for life for \$10,000, with a dividend of about \$3,000.00 and some odd dollars in addition at a maturing age. Three hours after paying my first premium, if I meet with any accident either physically or mentally incapacitating me for further work at my chosen (or any other) profession, the policy is PAID UP, no further payments being required on my part, besides which I receive a yearly income for eight years or until the face of the policy is paid me. At the end of three years, should I be unable to make further payments through contrary fortunes, I will have my other payments made for me by the company who will advance the money on a percentage basis for the following six years. At the end of four years, I am permitted to draw SIXTY-FIVE per cent. of the amount or meanwhile, any bank of responsibility will permit me to draw cash on the face of the policy. At the maturing age, if I so wish, I may have \$737.00 dollars a year for the rest of my life even if I live to be ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD and ALL THE TIME, I AM INSURED FOR LIFE.—Myles McCarthy, N. Y.

BOXED AND BARRELED APPLES FOR SALE FROM GREEN'S FRUIT FARM

Apples generally are a light crop, but we have an exceptionally nice lot of Baldwin, Greening, Bellflower, Tolman Sweet, Swaar and Russets, all Class A. (No. 1) at \$3.75 per barrel.

Also a nice lot of Baldwin, Greening and Bellflower, Class B. (No. 2) \$2.50 per barrel.

We have some assorted barrels made up of two or three varieties, good, long-keeping kinds, at \$3.50 per barrel.

These apples are all carefully graded and packed according to the New York standard grading law and are guaranteed to please the buyer.

In addition we offer a few boxes, standard size, containing about one bushel, of the following varieties: Blenheim, Greening, Baldwin, Bellflower, Jonathan, American Blush, Princess Louise and King, at \$1.50 per box. Melon, Shiawassee and Spy at \$2.00 per box. Banana at \$2.50 per box.

Hundreds procure their apple supply of us every season. We never have half enough to supply the demand. Do not delay ordering and you will not be disappointed.

Address

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY
(Adv.) Rochester, N. Y.

Classified Advertisements

FARMS WANTED

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of farm or ranch for sale. O. O. Mattson, 71 Andrus Bidg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 32 Palace Bidg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 113 Palace Bidg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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GET A SURE JOB with big pay, steady work, short hours, regular vacations, rapid advance. Thousands of positions open with Uncle Sam. I will prepare you in a few weeks at small cost. Write immediately for big FREE Book D U-1146 with special offer.—Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS open to Men-Women. \$75 month. Short hours. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D147, Rochester, N. Y.

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 22, Lincoln, Neb.

A WINTER FARM on South Florida's attractive Gulf Coast. An independent income from a small cultivated area in the heart of Florida's frost-proof fruit and vegetable growing district. All the early vegetables, marketed at highest prices, can be grown. Oranges, grapefruit, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, strawberries, etc., ripening under a Winter sun, bring big returns. Three and four crops on same land each year—growing season 348 days. Beautiful, progressive little cities with every advantage. Hospital people formerly from all parts of United States. Delightful climate affords ideal living conditions year 'round. Our 64-page book of facts and photos mailed free. Ask—J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, Suite C-14, Norfolk, Va.

FOR SALE

FULL BARREL LOTS of slightly damaged Bristol Stoneware shipped any address direct from pottery, New Brighton, Pennsylvania, for \$1. Lots are well assorted, household articles containing crocks, jars, pans, bowls, pitchers, tea and beanpots, a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. Swasey & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE: Grafted Paragon Chestnut trees from five to six feet tall. Chestnut seedlings, two to five feet high. Joseph C. Moore, Montoursville, Penna.

GIANT HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY Plants, Dozen \$1 Postpaid; 100 \$3. Brower & Son, Grafton, Ill.

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WRITE FOR SPECIAL prices on Cumberland and Gregg Raspberry Plants. S. H. Graybill, Richfield, Penna.

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COLD STORAGE for fruit. The Cooper Brine System using ice and salt. Superior results over other methods. Reasonable cost and safety. Madison-Cooper Co., Calcium, N. Y.

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BROOK'S APPLIANCE the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Pat. Sept. 10, 01. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. Brooks, 1772-A Brooks Bidg., Marshall, Mich.

Editor of who have no where beauty wild and the little delight to less than a at our country. To but they were sweet in the woods in old New who never What be in the cool when we milk with the bread, together that did nothing were Tolman syrup stood sliced in berries grew with cream. There was of the ravines the apple tree and sprout was a level dreams I played spot. Just chestnut tree large bass many days from the blue that honey clover. Then when I saw nuts we got squirrels we a red squirrel claps found a knot for winter mornings we the roof and bitter walnut house. Their happy walnut tree when he came house. Seashell also he Just across and four ac I think it was yet. I know in flavor of even in a few were better than in the Rhode Island grew in Owego valley very juicy never saw compare with grapes grew. They were grape, and Bellflowers Pa., and are very fine flowers these two western N. Here in the an apple, a pear and to alike. I do the great difference. I asked a New York this was but Iowa just as good with him, the Colorado boost and a market to go just from C. flavor there peaches pa four years, he hoped to there are still like a young Great Plains or stream went with him on a visit, interested him with clear water. And still the pearly brook

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NOVEMBER

Green's Fruit Grower

17

LOOKING BACK TO FRUIT GROWING

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—People who have never lived in portions of the east, where beauty combined with luxuries of wild and tame fruits is to be had, know little of what is good to the taste and a delight to the eye. My husband bought less than a quart of blackberries last week at our country town, paying 25 cents for them. To be sure they tasted good to us, but they were far different in size, flavor and sweetness to those we used to pick in the wood lot, ravine or on "Philippe hill" in old New York. These are good to those who never had better.

What berries we found under the brush in the cool shade! Big, juicy, fat ones, and when we reached home, the bowl of sweet milk with the cream left in, and salt-rising bread, together with plenty of those berries, that did not need sweetening. I imagine nothing could taste better now, unless it were Tolman Sweet Apples baked until the syrup stood in drops all over them, then sliced in the bread and milk. Thimble berries grew in the gulf and many a dish with cream and sugar we children enjoyed.

There was a thorn apple tree on the edge of the ravine back of the house, just beyond the apple orchard, and at the foot of the tree and spreading out to the little brook was a level grassplot where in my childish dreams I planned a house. It was a pretty spot. Just above on the hill grew a big chestnut tree and at the foot was a very large bass wood where the bees worked many days for the delicious honey made from the blossoms and dew. We considered that honey just a little better than white clover. The chestnut had been cut down when I saw the old place last. Very few nuts we got, for the saucy black and red squirrels were too many for us. One year a red squirrel had a home in between the clapboards and siding of the house. He found a knot hole and the nuts he carried in for winter were many. Early in the October mornings we would hear them running over the roof and jumping on the limbs of a bitter walnut tree that stood close to the house. Such chattering as they made! Their happiness seemed to overflow. That walnut tree was one my grandfather saved when he cleared the space for the new house. Several beautiful maples and an ash also he kept for shade trees.

Just across the road was the first clearing and four acres were set out in apple trees. I think it was in 1820, and they are bearing yet. I know that soil makes a vast difference in flavor of apples. There was a difference even in a few miles. The spines on the hills were better flavored and higher colored than in the valley. But the very best ate Rhode Island Greenings I ever saw or ate grew in Owego, New York, in the Susquehanna valley. Highly colored, yellow flesh very juicy and high flavored. In size I never saw any in western New York to compare with them. The largest wild grapes grew on the banks of Owego Creek. They were fully as large as the Clinton grape, and made fine jelly. The best yellow bellflowers I ever tasted grew near Erie, Pa., and an apple called Smokehouse was very fine flavored and a large apple. Except these two cases the apples and pears of western New York cannot be duplicated. Here in the Western country, an apple is an apple, a peach a peach, the same with pears and tomatoes. Suppose they all taste alike. I do not mean everybody is so, but the great majority know not the great difference.

I asked a merchant here in Colorado if New York grapes were on the market yet (this was three years ago this fall), "No, but Iowa and Nebraska are and they are just as good," he answered. I did not agree with him, but said they were better than the Colorado grapes I had eaten. Its boast and brag that gives the western fruit a market together with the packing which goes far to help in the selling. A friend just from California says the fruit has no flavor there, such as apples, pears and peaches particularly, and he lived there four years, was returning to Nebraska where he "hoped to taste a good apple again."

Each thinks his own the best. However, there are so many that know no difference, like a young man who was born on these Great Plains and never saw a pretty brook or stream until he was twenty-seven, then went with his mother to Nebraska and Iowa on a visit. When asked on his return what interested him most he said, "The brooks with clear water and pebbles in the bottom." And still they cannot be compared to the pearly brooks of the east and north. A

cottonwood tree may be as large as a linden (or basswood) but it is only an apology for a tree in comparison.—Mrs. Frederick C. Johnson, Colo.

Prices of Fruit in Boston

The representative of Green's Fruit Grower recently visited Boston and as usual interested himself in the apple market and in learning the prices of apples there and other particulars which might be of interest to our readers. He found that McIntosh Red apples and Wolf River apples were selling at \$2.00 per box, while the Twenty Ounce apples were selling at \$1.00 per box.

"Can you find a continuous supply of McIntosh Red apples?" our representative asked.

"No, we cannot. We have trouble in getting enough McIntosh Red, which is a favorite apple, being not only beautiful to look at but of tender flesh and superior flavor."

"What do you ask for these ten quart baskets of peaches, which I see came from near my own home at Rochester, N. Y.?" he asked.

"We ask 75 cents per basket, but we cannot get enough of these western New York peaches."

Here was something that struck our representative as strange. At Rochester, N. Y., there is a marvelous crop of peaches and some difficulty has been found in marketing them, and yet in Boston the supply of Northern grown peaches has been too small for the demand and the price is held up at 75 cents per ten quart basket. Here is another indication that better distribution of fruit is to be desired all along the line. It was noticed that above were grocer's prices, and that at the fancy fruit stands in Boston, prices for fruits were much higher.

Criticism of New York State Auction Sales of Apples

In a recent talk with an orchardist at Rochester, N. Y., I was told by this man that he had not much faith in the new methods of selling apples at auction, as has been practiced here during the early fall. He said that where some of the orchards had been sold at auction, the buyers picked out simply the best colored and most perfect specimens, leaving the bulk of the apple crop still in the hands of the selling orchardist. He cited one instance where the apple buyer who had bought a large orchard at auction would accept only 20% of the crop, which would indicate a defect in the written terms of the contract of sale rather than a criticism of the auction selling scheme as a whole, and indicates that a contract very carefully made out by a lawyer should accompany a sale of an orchard of apples at auction and be signed by both parties. If this precaution were taken, the buyer of an orchard could not slip out, accepting only 20% of the orchard as a whole.

Begin Planting Now.

Bulb table is given for depth of planting and distance apart.

Lilies, three times depth of bulb, 7-8 in. deep, 10 in. apart.

Lilies, small bulbs, 6 in. deep, 10 in. apart.

Daffodils, 7 in. deep, 10 in. apart.

Hyacinths, 7 in. deep, 5 in. apart.

Tulips, 6 in. deep, 5 in. apart.

Jonquils, 5 in. deep, 6 in. apart.

Crocuses, 3 in. deep, 3 in. apart.

Scillas, 4 in. deep, 3 in. apart.

Snowdrops, 4 in. deep, 3 in. apart.

Anemones, 3 in. deep, 6 in. apart.

Thanksgiving

Oh, be jolly, oh be thankful,
Foah de possum's in de pot,
And we yahs de steam a rappin' "de lid tin,"
Ebry heart am tuned tu singin'

An' no wurries hab we got

Foah we knows a happy time am settin' in

All de while my Lizzie's cookin'

A blessing seems tu kum

Foah Liz iz ebber, ebber singin' dat iz why

Am' de dinnah hab its seasoning

An' heah's de whole sum

You're kin make dis life most cheerful if

yo' try.

Possumville, Albert E. Vassar.

Instead of using an expensive enamel paint to paint kitchen shelves, a plain paint may be used. When dry paint over with a coating of thin hot starch. This gives the same gloss as enamel and will not come off when washed.

Vertical Farming

PROVED

BY

Effects of Orchard Blasting

with
DU PONT

RED CROSS FARM POWDER

These cuts are made from photos showing comparative growth of pear trees from Spring of 1913
to Aug. 1, 1914, Bellmont
Orchards, Inc., Norfolk, Va.

IN DUG HOLE

IN BLASTED GROUND

ALL progressive farmers and orchardists know that trees planted in blasted ground grow much faster than those planted in the old way and bear fruit earlier.

This proves the truth of the principles of Vertical Farming, which aims to cultivate downward as well as to till the top soil.

Three years ago tree planting in blasted holes was experimental—now millions of trees are set out by the Vertical Farming method every spring and fall.

In like manner, blasting the subsoil to increase general crop yields, now regarded as experimental, will in a few years, be common.

To learn how and why Vertical Farming may double the yields of your farm, get the Free Reading Course in Vertical Farming, by Dr. G. E. Bailey, one of the best works on soils and soil culture ever published. Sent free with every request for our Farmer's Handbook No. 31 F. Write now.

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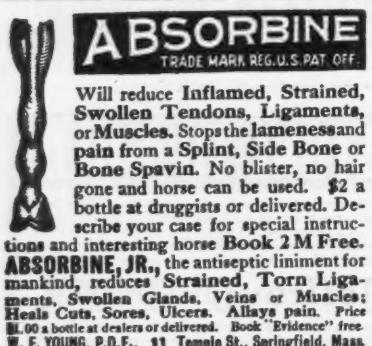
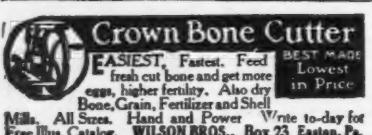
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OVERLAND ALUMINUM SHOES



Poultry Dept.

Poultry Notes

A box of charcoal should be kept where the chickens can get at it.

Ventilation is absolutely necessary. No flock will be healthy if deprived of fresh air.

Do not at any time overfeed your fowls, give just enough to have them clean it all up nicely.

A snug, warm chicken house is a necessity if laying hens are to be kept through the winter.

In estimating the cost of keeping poultry it is best to allow one bushel of grain a year for each laying hen.

A surplus of food-stuff fed to a fowl, or an animal of any kind, above that digestible and convertible to its needs, is a waste of food and an injury.

The poultry breeder who studies the condition of his fowls and gives them comfortable surroundings, is the man who succeeds and has very few sick fowls.

To be continually changing the bill of fare hurts, rather than benefits egg production. Have one system of feeding, but let that system have as great a variety as possible.

Remember that the dust bath is essential to the healthfulness of fowls, especially of the chicken kind; hence facilities for a dust bath should always be provided. A liberal supply of ashes in the bath makes it better, and if lice or mites are feared, pulverized sulphur may be mixed in it to great advantage.

Sour milk is more relished by fowls than sweet milk. Sweet skim milk is best for mixing mashes. The birds will drink more milk if given either uniformly sour or uniformly sweet than when given sweet one day and sour the next. When the milk is separated after souring, use the whey to wet the mash.

Wheat is one of the best grain feeds for poultry all the year around, and especially during the laying season. It contains more protein than corn, and is, therefore, a greater aid in flesh and egg production. It is the protein in the bran mash that makes it so valuable, and if wheat can not be had reasonable, the bran mash should be a part of the daily feed for laying hens.

Droppings should be removed daily, for cleanliness in the poultry house promotes comfort and lessens the chance of disease. Poultry houses, however simple, should be both warm in winter and well lighted. The windows should also be provided with iron netting, so the sash may be raised to admit air in summer, and also mild weather in winter. One portion should be half dark, for the laying and sitting hens, and a proper dust bath should be provided. If lice make their appearance, fumigate thoroughly and after cleansing whitewash with lime to which a little carbolic acid is added.

Many feed oyster shell and believe that this is all that is required in the line of grit. Oyster shell is necessary for the welfare of the hens, supplying lime that goes into the formation of egg shell and bone, but it will not altogether answer as a substitute for grit, for the reason that it is too soft. Experiments have proven conclusively that it is a matter of economy to keep a plentiful supply of good sharp grit before the fowls all the time. Where fowls are not supplied with grit much of the food eaten passes through their bodies in an undigested state. Besides, the lack of grit, throws an undue strain upon the digestive system, resulting in liver and bowel trouble.

Fumigate the Poultry House

Every fall, if not oftener, the poultry building should be thoroughly fumigated, not alone to destroy lice and mites, but to kill disease germs which may lurk in the cracks between boards and in the dust that collects on the timbers. The easiest method is to use the sulphur candles made for the purpose and sold by dealers in poultry supplies. If these cannot be obtained easily, flowers of sulphur, which may be obtained at any drug store and which is the finely powdered form, may be burned on live coals or with paper.

If coals are used a pan half full of sand and dirt may be set on the floor of the house,

a shovelful of live coals put in it, and half a pint of flowers of sulphur placed on the coals. If it is not convenient to use this method, a layer of lightly crumpled paper may be placed on the sand in the pan, some flowers of sulphur sprinkled on it, and then a layer of paper placed on, then more sulphur until four or five layers are made, with sulphur on top. This may be lighted at the bottom and if it burns well, will fill the house full of the fumes. The contents of one pan will fumigate a house ten to fifteen feet wide and twelve to fifteen feet long. For a long building several pans must be used at the same time.

All windows and doors should be kept closed while the sulphur is burning so that the fumes will be confined and will penetrate every part of the house. The house should be kept closed for an hour and then may be opened and aired. In another hour it will be fit for the fowls to use again.

Fall Poultry Work

When the cold winds of autumn begin to blow new cares and responsibilities confront the poultryman and woman. Broods of chickens which have been scattered here and there in order to keep them separated must be gathered in and housed, for the severe weather of the winter is at hand.

Supplies of vegetables must be stored, gravel for the hens and sand for the ducks must be boxed or stored away in the dry, while still finer sand, or fine earth must be procured for the much needed dust bath. Straw or some kinds of clean litter must be forth coming for scratching material to keep the biddies busy through the long dark days of winter. Idle hens are not laying hens. Even the forest and fruit tree leaves may be utilized for this purpose.

Give Hens Dusting Place

The henhouse should be supplied with plenty of ordinary road dust. There is no henhouse so clean that the likelihood of vermin getting a foothold does not present itself during the winter. Those hens that are working the hardest to fill the egg basket are just the ones that the lice single out for the first attacks. The vitality has become somewhat lower than that of the lazy birds and they are more subject to lice and diseases. In the fall, the Cornell lice powder can be made and sprinkled onto the chickens from a can, through the bottom of which some nail holes have been made. This will give the chickens a good start.

The amateur farmer discovered that all his chix which were confined in coops were at the point of death. He went over his hen literature to locate the cause of the trouble but to no avail. Finally he called upon old man Rawlins, to whom he put the questions: "What do you suppose is the matter with those chickens?" "Well, I dunno," replied Rawlins. "What do you feed 'em?" "Feed them!" exclaimed the greenie. "Why, I don't feed them anything." "Then how'd you suppose they war a-goin' to live?" "I presumed," replied the verdant person, "that the old hens had milk enough for them now."

How to Tell the Insects

Get one of these microscopes and see for yourself what they look like. Then compare with the Spray number of Green's Fruit Grower. It will tell you just what to do to get rid of them.

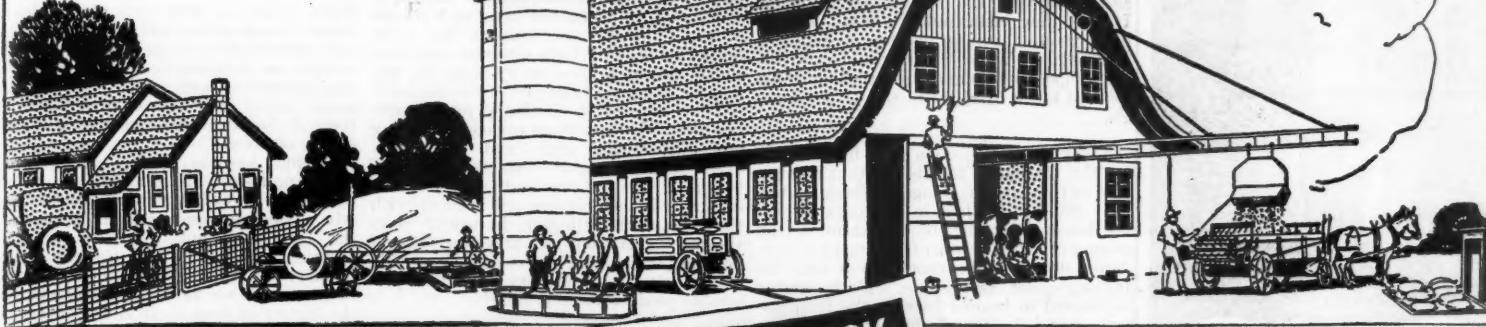
A Scientific Microscope



This microscope is imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects the surface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every fruit grower, farmer, family, school and teacher should own a microscope. Full directions as to how to use it with each microscope.

OUR OFFER:—If you will send us two subscribers at 50 cents per year, we will send you this scientific microscope, prepaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 50 cents.

Everything needed for the farm, home or shop is shown in this free book



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STORAGE OF APPLES

Mr. Chas. A. Green—Will you please advise me through the columns of your esteemed paper, regarding storage for apples. I have some nice apples this year and would like to give them special storage. I do not want to go to the expense of building a bank cellar this year. I have a cellar under my residence which is banked on two sides and partially banked on the other two sides. I think this cellar could be fitted to give good results if I knew just how to proceed. This cellar has a concrete floor, and terracotta drain pipe 4 inches in diameter. Could this be used for an inlet air flue?—C. L. Clark, Pa.

Reply.—The objection to a house cellar for the storage of fruit is not that it is too cool or that there is danger of freezing, but that owing to the fires in the rooms above, the house cellar may be too warm for the storage of apples or other fruit during winter. Apple storage rooms should be as near the freezing point as possible. If the apples are stored in headed barrels, the temperature may fall a few degrees below freezing without endangering the barreled fruit. Possibly you might let in cold air through windows when the temperature was too warm in your house cellar, but this would require constant attention and this method is therefore objectionable. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of bushels of apples stored every year in house cellars all over this country. If it is possible to secure space in a commercial cold storage house at

distributing centers is the cause of much loss. Rough handling and slow moving also cause spoiling. Such losses are important, as the departmental bulletin points out. "It is always well to bear in mind the really serious side of losses and wastes. The spoiling of a dozen cantaloupes, a basket of grapes, or a crate of strawberries represents an absolute loss to the community. No benefit accrues to producer, distributor, or consumer from such a condition. The loss occurring at this point must be borne by both producer and consumer, and in a great many cases the distributor must bear his part of the burden."

These considerations should receive serious attention from those engaged in raising and distributing fruit and vegetables. When such perishable products spoil, there is a total loss for somebody. And as the consumer is the only one not in touch with the facts of the situation, he usually pays the loss. This is not just, and efforts should be made, under state supervision, to provide a more adequate machinery for moving perishable produce more promptly.

The Hale Peach

I remarked to my stenographer that the Hale peaches sent me were so juicy I could hardly eat them. I had difficulty in keeping the juice from running over my clothing and had to hold the peach and my mouth over a waste basket to catch the juice. This is no drawback since it is the juice of the peach we desire here in western New York. This is a magnificent peach of the

SUPPLY FOOD TO WORLD
Farmer's Economic Position Is One of
Vast Importance
Farm and Fireside

Dr. Henry J. Waters in his address to the dry farming congress stated that rural progress means more to the city man than to the farmer. To be sure, unless he is a thinker he hardly realizes it, for the streets along which he goes and comes display stalls of vegetables, carcasses of animals, and innumerable eating places. Odors of cooking rise from numberless kitchens below the pavements under his feet. Famine seems indeed far removed from him. Yet there is hoarded there only a few days' supply of bread.

Strange, too, that to-day, when the lure of the professions is so strong for women, the profession of farmer's wife—more properly co-operator and assistant manager of the farm—has not wholly revealed its amazing possibilities and its unparalleled dignity! As Alfred W. McCann says, "The history of life on the surface of the earth is the history of food." It is the farmer and his family who supply food to the world, without an abundance of which, at moderate prices, civilization would eventually slough off and in the end perish miserably.

Such large claims of pre-eminence in fruit growing are made by some of the western states, particularly in regard to apples, that residents of New York are apt to be deceived as to the importance of this



"STARTING FOR STORAGE"

an expense of 40 or 50 cents a barrel for the term of six months or less, I should prefer such an expense rather than take the risk of storing large quantities of apples in a house cellar.

If you contemplate putting up a small cold storage house, I advise you to write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a bulletin explaining the methods of building cold storage houses.

I have a large building nearly frostproof, which without ice or other methods of cooling makes an ideal cold storage house for apples in barrels. Apples keep perfectly in this building and yet occasionally the temperature falls below the freezing point. I have known apples and pears to keep in perfect condition in side hill stables where freezing continually occurs, but where the barreled apples or boxed apples are protected from freezing by throwing a heavy blanket over them during severe cold spells. In place of the blankets, bundles of corn stalks or rye straw could be thrown over the barrels and left there during winter.

Causes of Loss

One of the most important causes of high prices to the consumer, the Federal investigators have found, is due to the spoiling of fruits. They urge producers to use proper methods of grading, packing and shipping. They recommend that middlemen handle such goods promptly and efficiently. It has been ascertained that the lack of proper refrigerating facilities at

largest size and of the finest quality.

I have just been testing a Blood peach from Colorado, which has more of the peachy flavor—I might almost call it peach stone flavor—than any other peach I have eaten.

The coloring of the Hale peach is brilliant red on yellow background, and the flesh is of the deepest yellow, quite red next to the pit.

I have evidence that the peach and the strawberry more often produce fruit from seed than any other fruits. Notice how many seedling peaches there are of the Early Crawford type, mostly smaller but some larger. Every season readers of Green's Fruit Grower send me samples of remarkably large yellow peaches of the Crawford type that they say came from seedling trees. My superintendent has just sent me a pen drawing of a bearing peach tree with two trunks springing up from the same root near the ground. One of these trunks bears Elberta peaches, while the other bears peaches like the Early Crawford. He assumes that the seedling tree was budded to Crawford peach and that a branch came up from below the bud, forming the other trunk, thus he has one tree bearing two varieties of fruit.—C. A. Green.

state in the apple branch of the fruit industry, says Post Express. Last year the total apple crop of the country, as shown by the reports of the department of agriculture, was 258,900,000 bushels, of which 49,600,000 bushels or nearly one-fifth were grown in this state. New York's nearest competitor, Pennsylvania, had less than half that crop with 23,100,000 and some of the far western states which make vainglorious claims were so far down the list as to be "not worth while."

The only states besides New York and Pennsylvania reporting ten million bushels or more were Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Most fruit growers are better off with two or three good market varieties than fifty doubtfuls. It is well enough known that what will grow successfully in one place will not do in another. Hence select what will do in any particular place. Three or four varieties are enough—a few early, some mid-season, and the majority late. Thus by having fruit coming in at different times, it helps out when gathering comes, prolongs the season, keeps the market from being flooded to a certain extent, and the grower can do with less help.

In China bells are clapperless and never are swung, their tone being produced by striking them on the outside with wooden mallets.

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Making Apple Cider Vinegar

An experienced cider vinegar maker says that the first requisite in making good cider vinegar is to have perfectly clean barrels or vats, says Rural Life. This may be accomplished by thoroughly scalding several times with boiling water or live steam, so as to destroy the spores of molds which may be present. Well-ripened fruit should be used, because it contains a greater amount of sugar and will yield a higher per cent. of acetic acid. Fruit that is decomposed should not be used.

After the juices have been obtained and emptied into the receptacles, dissolve a yeast cake in a small amount of liquid, pour it into the mass and thoroughly stir with a clean stick. A strong fermentation will soon take place which should be allowed to continue undisturbed until it ceases of its own accord, then procure some mother of vinegar from a sample which suits the taste, or a pure culture of acetic acid germs, and float it upon the surface of the liquid by means of a few clean straws, and leave undisturbed in a warm place. A delicate scum, which must not be broken will soon form on the surface of the liquid. The rapidity of the transformation to vinegar will depend upon the temperature at which the material is kept. A temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit will give the most rapid results.

Apple vinegar has been made in this manner at the station, which, in four months, yielded a delicious tasting article that tested 6 per cent. acetic acid, and five gallons of vinegar from pears made last

One day while mother was cleaning the store room she found a keg that contained about a peck of chloride of lime. Not knowing just what to do with it, she told my brother next older than myself and me to take it out in the edge of the orchard and empty it out. Then she said, "No, I will use it." She then took a hoe and hoed the soil away from the roots of the crab apple tree for a little distance around. After this was done she took the chloride of lime and spread it all around the tree and covered it up with the soil she had hoed away, and then went on with her work in the store room. A year from then we found out she had done this to kill the tree so it would be cut down and disposed of. But the tree did not die. The next spring it peeled off all of the rough bark and the scale disappeared. The mildew did not return, the tree bore more crab apples than ever and of a far better quality, not crooked or scaly or wormy. Nearly every crab apple was perfect, about twice as large as usual and of the very best crab apple flavor, so mother made 6 or 8 gallons of crab apple preserves, a lot of crab apple butter and used quite a lot on the table for sauce, besides we children ate a good many from the tree in the raw state and I believe fully one-fourth of the crop went to waste on the ground.

After I came to Oregon I tried chloride of lime on some apple trees I set out on the first place I got here with splendid results. Next spring I will put some chloride of lime around the trees where I now live, that is



Making Cider in the Orchard—Using a Small Outfit

year, in five months tested 8.89 per cent. acetic acid. This was strong enough to be diluted one-half with water and still be stronger than the law of this state requires, which is 4 per cent.

To recapitulate—there are several conditions to be considered in making vinegar in this way. The barrels must be free from must and mold, the depth of the liquid should not exceed the surface measure, free air must be continually admitted, an even, warm temperature should be maintained, and, last, but not least, the fruit that is used should be free from decay and mold.

Chloride of Lime is Good for Apple Trees. How I Found it Out.

About the year of 1869 or 70, in northern Illinois on the old home farm at the north side of the house stood a stone cellar of which the upper part was brick and was used as a store room. Just to the west of this cellar stood a crab apple tree. The crab apple tree was of a good shape and size to make an excellent shade for the cellar from the hot afternoon sun during the hot summer weather. This crab apple tree had become diseased and covered with scale, different from the San Jose scale, but its habits were about the same. Also the ends of the new growth had become affected with a fungus or mildew, so mother asked the older of the men folks to cut the tree down and burn it to get rid of it. But the tree was not cut down.

the apple trees. I have not tried it on other kinds of trees and don't know what effect it would have on them. I will put about two pounds to the tree. The chloride of lime kills all insects in the ground and about the roots of the trees as well as benefitting the whole tree and its fruit.—A. B., Oregon.

Country is Improving

But Dr. Hutchinson has hopes of the country. He sees it improving. Telephones, mail service and trolleys are bringing the ways of the city to the country, he thinks. The abominable conditions are true only of the isolated sections now, he acknowledged.

"The country is coming into its own," he said. "As it lives in the sanitary way in which cities have learned they must live, there will be a movement back to the farm more pronounced than now, for you know they say they have such a movement on at present."

Dr. Hutchinson is much interested in studying industrial hygiene, or the improvement of factory working conditions and the consequent improvement of the health and efficiency of the workers.

"The value of life," he said, "is figured on the possible earning power through the years that are promised for the individual, so that the value of the youngest is the highest, and of the aged, the lowest. The annual cost of illness and deaths in the United States is conservatively placed at \$460,000,000."

In summing up, Dr. Bridge gave statistics showing how much could be saved by the nation by taking necessary precautions to prevent deaths.

Sheep ought to be kept because of the influence which they exert upon fertility. No class of animal kept upon the farm will equal them in the favorable influence thus exerted. This arises first, from the readily available condition in which the droppings reach the soil; second, from the scattered condition in which they reach the land, and third, from the general distribution of the droppings over all the land. In this way sheep leave land richer in available fertility when they graze upon it than when the grazing began. Thus it is that the proverb has arisen that the sheep has a golden hoof.

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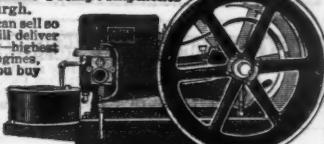
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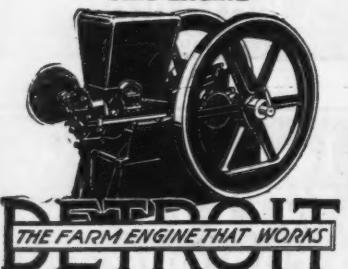
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Dairying Enriches the Soil

Dairy farms increase rather than decrease soil fertility, according to Prof. H. H. Kildee of Iowa State College. When a ton of corn worth from \$12 to \$15 is harvested and sold from the farm, it removes \$8.60 worth of food from the farm. A ton of butter worth \$600 or more removes only 64 cents' worth of plant food from the soil. A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds produces from 11 to 13 tons of solid and liquid manure in a year, and that is worth at least \$25 for increasing crop yields. It is clear that dairy farming does not rob the soil but makes it richer. Many farms which were once poor from the fertility standpoint have been built up in a few years through feeding the crops grown and purchasing supplementary feed for dairy cows.—The Gleaner.

Kinks for the Cow Keeper

Between 50 and 60 degrees has been recommended as the best temperature for the dairy barn during the winter, though the cows will do very well with a lower temperature if they are used to it.

A good dairy cow pays higher interest on her investment than any property on the farm if she is given the right kind of care and food.

It is said that a cow will consume about ten pounds of silage per day for every 300 pounds of weight. For example, a 900-pound cow will consume about 30 pounds of silage and a 1,200-pound cow about 40 pounds.

Good farm labor is appreciated in the dairy barn. Careless workers around the cows are responsible for heavy losses, and it is necessary to be quiet around the dairy barn as many of the best milkers may have a very nervous disposition.

A thoroughbred bull in the community is a good investment. There is no better opportunity for trying out practical co-operation.

Buying Horses

Before starting in to search, however, have a distinct idea as to the sort of beast wanted, and here the standard set by the United States army for mounts will serve as an excellent guide. "The beast should be a gelding, in good condition, about four

years old, weight from 950 to 1,000 pounds; height 15 to 15.3 hands; head small and well set on neck; ears small, thin, erect; fore-head broad and full; eyes large, prominent and mild, vision perfect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep, lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine, and branches of under jaw wide apart where they join the neck; neck light, moderately long, and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than underside; withers elevated, well developed and well muscled; shoulders long, oblique and well muscled; chest full, very deep, moderately broad and plum in front; forelegs vertical and properly placed, with elbow large, long, prominent and clear of chest; knees neatly outlined, wide in front and well directed; back short, straight and muscular; barrel large, increasing in size toward the flanks, with ribs well arched and separated; hind quarters wide, thick, long, full, muscular and rounded externally, tail fine, intact and firm; hocks lean, large, wide from front to rear; feet medium sized, circular in shape, sound, with horn dark, smooth, fine in texture; sole moderately concave and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic and healthy."

In addition to measuring up in a general way to this standard, the all-round horse should be gentle, well broken to harness, willing, fearless and a good, hearty feeder.

Winter Protection of Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines

The larger number of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower have planted only hardy shrubs and plants and these need no winter protection. Half hardy plants, shrubs and vines should be protected by banking up around the bodies or stems a foot high or more with soil. Rose bushes are not considered hardy enough to stand the average winters of western New York, therefore we give them a little protection by binding the canes with straw after drawing the tops closely together and banking up around the roots. We did not find that the paeony and other similar perennial plants required any protection at Rochester, N. Y.

Cannas, dahlias, gladioli, caladiums should be dug up after the tops are killed down by frost in the fall, leaving as much earth on the roots as possible and placing them in a cool cellar on trays spread out so that they will not gather moisture. The

hardy hydrangea stands the winter at Rochester, N. Y., also the privet and most of the hardy shrubs. There are very few flowering shrubs or plants that we have to protect in our locality.

Do not prune flowering shrubs in the fall, for if you do you will cut off the blossoming portion in many instances. Such is the case with the golden bell whose flowers are located at the ends of the branches. They can be pruned in the spring after they have blossomed. Lilacs, snowballs and mock orange are perfectly hardy.

Thanksgiving in the Country

By Joe Cone.

Bring on the turkey, mother, an' the fixin's one an' all, Pile them high upon the table fur the big an' fur the small, It is time to set the dinner, it is time to set us down, An' my appetite, I reckon, is the biggest thing in t.w.n.

Bring on the sass an' dressin'. Don't leave anything behind, Cuz to-day we want to sample, mother, each an' ev'ry kind. So don't forgit the puddin', an' please don't forgit the pie, To-day's Thanksgiving, mother, an' we're goin' to travel high.

Ain't that turkey jest a daisy? Ain't he juicy, plump an' brown?

Don't he make you hungry, mother? Ain't he fit fur any crown?

See! His glossy skin is bustin', an' the stuffin's runnin' out,

Oh, I tell you, mother, children, this is heaven, jest about!

Draw your chairs around the table; loosen buttons where you kin;

You don't want your highest collars interferin' with your chin.

Now I'm goin' to carve the turkey. Pass your plates, you youngsters five. To-day's Thanksgiving, mother. Ain't it good to be alive?

—Baltimore Herald.

Let the thirsty think
What they say in Japan,
"First the man takes a drink,
Then the drink takes a drink.
Then the drink takes the man."



CORN IN YOUNG ORCHARD

In former years many farmers burned the corn stalks that were left on the ground during the winter, especially on the bottom land. This very wasteful habit has been stopped by many of our farmers, but some still practice this old-time, improvident habit. No farmer can afford

to burn any kind of vegetable or forage material except noxious weeds or to destroy insects.

All plant food when it decays forms humus, which will improve any soil. You cannot make a soil rich without this humus. A ton of corn stalks contains more than five

dollars' worth of plant food, to say nothing of its humus-making value. If the stalks are in the way on the bottom land, haul them to a thin spot in some other field. Don't burn anything that will decay and improve your land.—F. H. Sweet.

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Green's Fruit Grower

Summer or Winter Apples?

A circular of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has this to say of promising new fruits: "As the business aspects of fruit growing receive more definite recognition varieties will be planted more and more to meet particular conditions and for special rather than for general purposes, states the Agricultural Year Book in discussing some promising new fruits. For instance, under present conditions one of the most important requirements of a winter apple in many sections is that it have good cold storage qualities. Summer apples were, for a long period, a minor commercial consideration, but for the past ten or fifteen years an important demand for them has developed in the eastern markets which has greatly stimulated the planting of early apple varieties in many sections where formerly they were little valued. The Eastman apple, now being cultivated in the upper Mississippi Valley, was planted and developed for the peculiar needs of this region, which is characterized by long, dry, cold winters. It has proved to be a remarkably early, regular and prolific bearer."

Now that the cold storage of fruit is so universal, it is really immaterial whether the fruit of the apple be of an early or a late variety. There is no difficulty now in having apples on one's table the whole year through, the late ripening sorts keeping until early summer. This is as true of many cities, no doubt as it is of Philadelphia, where one could find apples of the winter sorts obtainable up to early summer. Then there is to be considered the vast extent of our country, with climates from extreme cold to extreme heat, allowing for the sending of early ripening fruits from the South to the North.

The early ripening apple must be considered as of minor importance considering all things, and the one who plants largely of winter sorts will be the wiser.

Your peach ripens about with the Early Crawford or a little earlier. See what you can do to get some nursery interested in this variety to propagate it. Do not expect to make much money out of any new peach since there are so many valuable varieties, including the Hale peach and others which are similar to yours.

The Making of Grape Juice

In the September issue of the Fruit Grower particulars are asked about the manufacture of grape juice. Farmers Bulletin 175, "Home Manufacture and Use of Unfermented Grape Juice," published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., can be had free of charge and gives valuable information. We have made grape juice for our own use for many years as follows:

Ten pounds of grapes, two quarts of cold water. Boil until soft. Strain through a sieve and then through fine cloths. Add three pounds of granulated sugar (less could be used) and boil five minutes. Bottle while hot in hot bottles. Seal air tight. When serving we usually dilute with equal parts of water. Edgar Croasdale, Schenectady, N. Y.

Plant Where the Air Flows

It is a well-recognized fact, though one too often overlooked in selecting sites for orchards, that cold air settles to the lower levels. For this reason it is often colder at the lower elevations than it is at higher points in the same locality. This is what is meant by "atmospheric drainage." The occurrence of frost in low places when there is none on elevated areas is thus explained. For the same reason peach buds are often winterkilled or the blossoms are injured by frost in the spring in low places when near-by orchards on higher elevations are injured much less, or even escape entirely. Consider the factor of air drainage when choosing a site for the orchard.

Nectarines and Peaches on same Tree

Mrs. N. M. Ford of Mass. sends specimens of nectarines that she states grew on a peach tree. One branch is loaded with fruit of this kind and all other branches have the ordinary peach, only small. She is interested to know what this is called, and why there should be such freaks. She has never seen anything like it before.

Reply.—The smooth skinned peach which you send me, and which you say you picked from a peach tree which produces ordinary peaches, would be called a nectarine. The nectarine is simply a smooth skinned peach. It is remarkable that both the nectarine and peach should be produced on the same tree without budding or grafting. I never before heard of such a thing. It must be considered a freak of nature.

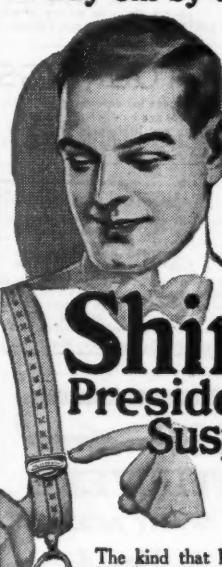
Seedling Peaches

Mr. Chas. A. Green:—We have been recommended to write to you regarding a home grown peach tree that is remarkable for bearing and size and quality of fruit. This tree has been bearing three years and the fruit is in good condition at all times, indicating a sound healthy tree.

Under separate cover via Parcel Post we are forwarding two sample peaches. You may be able to determine if this tree marks the beginning of a new variety and also if it would be of interest to you make an offer for the tree.—Mrs. G. J. Post, N. J.

Reply.—Thanks for the beautiful peaches which, owing to your careful packing, came in fine condition. They are very large and beautiful, deep yellow with red blush covering half of each peach. They are freestone. It is of the Crawford type, very heavy and juicy, resembling the Elberta somewhat in shape, but better in quality, though not quite as high quality as the best Early Crawford. These specimens from a tree that has never been budded or grafted, as well as other numerous specimens of seedling peaches sent us throughout the past years, indicate that the peach is more likely to reproduce itself or to give fine fruit from seedlings than are most other fruits. The strawberry is another fruit which is likely to produce fine specimens and valuable varieties from seed, and so is the English Walnut.

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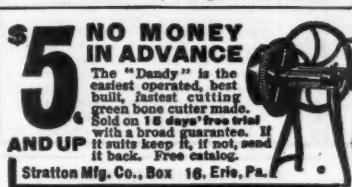
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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

A Partnership Proposition

Cyrus Rice had for years enjoyed a profitable monopoly of the hardware trade in a well-to-do town.

Many a matron with a marriageable daughter, cast kindly glances toward the tall, broad-shouldered, likeable chap, apparently wedded to business.

One morning he was mildly interested in signs of activity in a store opposite which had stood vacant for months. He saw a young woman—a stranger—flitting about directing the workmen. "Milliner, probably," he idly speculated.

But when huge packing cases and crates, stenciled with the names of dealers well known to him, were hauled heavily into the place his indifference changed to sputtering indignation.

Another hardware store, right under my very nose! Some nerve! And a woman, too! She must be a coarse, mannish creature."

Encountering her from time to time he was forced to admit that the slim, blonde little lady with eyes blue as violets, appeared neither coarse nor mannish. Then, too, her name was Ruth—Ruth Maynard—and of all names Ruth is the least masculine.

Nevertheless, her business methods were aggressive to a degree and she camped on her competitor's trail relentlessly. For instance, if Cyrus advertised an "Anniversary Sale of Cutlery," smack in its teeth would come a "Sensational Clearance of Stock" across the way.

Cyrus began to give more attention to his window display, found himself struggling to eclipse his rival's catchy phrasing in the local papers. Do what he would, though, a perceptible share of the business he had formerly considered his inalienable right, drifted steadily into the hands of the newcomer. His pride was sorely touched.

In a desperate attempt to turn the tide he decided to feature some especially desirable article at such a loss as to preclude any come back from Miss Maynard. Accordingly he announced a certain fireless cooker at "less than cost." Contrary to custom, no challenging advertisement appeared in the forthcoming issues of the "Sentinel" and the "Citizen."

"Beat!" chortled Cyrus, reckoning without his host, for even as he laughed a letter from Ruth was on its way to every housewife in town reading thus:

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Come in any day this week and try my roast turkey, vegetables, pudding and pies, all done to a turn in the very best fireless cooker on the market. I am not offering this cooker at 'less than cost,' because it will pay for itself. It is a servant that works without wages."

"Looks like a millinery opening," snorted Cyrus, watching the women flock to Miss Maynard's culinary demonstration.

The situation irritated him increasingly. Finally it became so unbearable that he wrote, offering to either buy her out or to sell out to her. "It is evident that two establishments of identical character cannot continue to operate profitably," he stated.

Now the funny part is that instead of rejoicing and having drawn her enemy's fire Ruth crumpled up into a forlorn heap and whimpered: "I don't want to leave town and I don't want to drive him away." Then she went to the phone and asked Cyrus to call and discuss the matter.

Curiously when Cyrus sat face to face with Miss Maynard in her cosey back office he discovered that his thoughts wandered willfully from prosaic details to blue eyes and fluffy hair. "Miss Maynard," he blurted out impulsively, "I don't see for the life of me how you ever choose such a mannish business. You seem so—so different."

Miss Maynard smiled demurely. "Perhaps it is queer, but I used to be in the office of a large hardware firm and it's the only business I know anything about. It's interesting selling any kind of goods, don't you think? It was very stupid—writing pricelists of stoves and tacks and things," she added pensively.

This led Cyrus to relate some of his early experiences. "But I didn't come over here to tell you the story of my life," reverting briskly to the subject of their conference. "The question is—which one of us is going to sell out to the other?"

Ruth tilted her head reflectively. "I can't quite make up my mind—besides I've thought of another plan—it may not appeal to you at all—but you know when two firms consolidate they can have a finer store, larger stock, expand."

Had anyone told Cyrus Rice that morning that before nightfall he would have considered the possibility of a partner—above all, a woman—he would have scorned the suggestion as insane. Yet he found himself responding enthusiastically "Capital idea! I'll have my lawyer meet us here tomorrow and draw up a partnership proposition subject to our approval."

The following day Cyrus and Ruth were already in deep conversation when the lawyer arrived. Pen in hand, he seated himself at the desk ready to make note of the various conditions of the proposed agreement.

"Have you taken an inventory of stock recently, Mr. Rice?" he inquired.

"I do," answered Cyrus with such a raptly preoccupied air that his questioner hid a chuckle behind his pudgy hand.

Suddenly realizing his significant blunder, Cyrus, said something in an impetuous undertone that caused Ruth's cheeks to glow like twin roses.

The lawyer gathered up his papers and stuffed them into his green flannel bag. "Guess, I'll run over to the office and dictate a few letters."

Cyrus and Ruth gazed at each other, blissfully oblivious of his remark.

He halted in the doorway. "I'm going over to the office to dictate some letters," he repeated.

Getting no answer he tiptoed back to the desk and scribbled, "Better get a minister to draw up your partnership proposition. Later on, if you need the services of a lawyer you'll find me doing business at the old stand.—Boston Post.

NEW YORK STATE FIRST IN FRUITS

So Declares Secretary of State Hugo Niagara Pioneers' Association Holds Annual Picnic

"There is no state or county where conditions are more favorable or where the fruit growing industry is so firmly established as this," declared Francis M. Hugo, secretary of state, before the Niagara County Pioneer's Association, gathered at Olcott Beach for its thirty-eighth annual picnic. "Soil, climate and proximity to the best markets of the world are yours, and it only remains for your growers to apply their knowledge and efforts to succeed."

In support of this assertion, Secretary Hugo cited the latest statistics, showing that the value of all fruit grown in this state in 1910 exceeded \$25,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 represented orchard fruits, \$4,000,000 grapes and \$3,000,000 small fruits such as berries. "New York state ranks first," explained Mr. Hugo, "in the growing of pears, quinces, apples, raspberries, currants and nursery products. It also stands first of the northern group of states in the growing of peaches, and excluding California, the Empire state produces nearly 50 per cent. of the entire grape crop in the country."

"New York state has always led in the apple production for which the soils here are unsurpassed, the crops in this state being more reliable than elsewhere. Moreover, this state holds first place in the number of bushels of fruits of all kinds which is exceeded only by California where the immense prune industry swells the total output of fruit products."

How We Got the Strawberry

"When the first man was created and a mate was given to him, they lived together happily for a time, but then began to quarrel, until finally the woman left her husband and started off toward the Sun land in the east. The man followed alone and grieving, but the woman never looked behind. Finally the Sun took pity on the man and asked him if he were still angry with his wife. He said he was not, and then the Sun asked him if he would like to have her back again, to which he eagerly answered yes.

"So the Sun caused a patch of the finest ripe huckleberries to spring up along the path in front of the woman, but she passed by. Further on he put a clump of blackberries, but these also she refused to notice. Other fruits, one, two and three, and then some trees covered with beautiful service berries were placed beside the path to tempt her, but she still went on until suddenly she saw a patch of large ripe strawberries, the first ever known. She stopped to gather a few to eat, and as she picked them she chanced to turn her face to the west, and at once the memory of her husband came back and she found herself unable to go on. She sat down, but the longer she waited the stronger became her desire for her husband, and at last she gathered a bunch of the finest berries and started back along the path to give them to him. He met her kindly and they went home together.

This legend about the strawberry is an Indian myth, and is taken from a report of the American Bureau of Ethnology.

Golden Sweet Apples

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—About a year ago you recalled personal reminiscence of a childhood spirit spent upon the farm, and among the scenes incident of that life. You still recalled a certain Golden Sweet tree which contributed to your childish pleasure. I believe you stated that you had not seen any of these apples for years.

Am sending you by parcel post a few specimens from our own trees which are known to us by the name of Golden Sweets.

Please accept same, with compliments of one of your most appreciative readers.—S. S. Harris, Pa.

Reply:—Accept thanks for the fine specimens of Golden Sweet apple which you so kindly sent me. These are the second lot of specimens I have seen in many years. The conical ones are, as I remember, the shape of those I ate so freely in my childhood, but yours are doubtless correctly named.

Sweet apples are more nourishing food for cattle and swine or sheep than are sour apples, at least this has been my opinion.

I still consider this a valuable variety, though it would be more valuable if it were bright red in color. I have not seen a tree of this variety for over forty years.

Thanksgiving

Thank God every morning that you have something to do. Being forced to work and do your best, will breed in you Temperance, Self-control, Diligence, Strength of Will, Content and a hundred Virtues which the idle will never know.—Kingsley.

Apple Crop in Ontario

United States Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, stationed at Kingston, Ontario, has furnished Daily Commerce Reports a summary of fruit conditions in the province of Ontario. He finds the crop uniformly light, especially in western Ontario. East of Toronto conditions are said to be fairly satisfactory. Between Toronto and Hamilton the yield will be the lightest for several years. In the Niagara district, which is a continuation of the western New York fruit belt, conditions are less favorable than in June. The present estimate for this section is about 40 per cent. of a full crop. In eastern Ontario the quality is said to be excellent and the crop about 50 per cent. of normal.

A one-time duke of Brittany boasted that his most valuable asset was an unlighted rock on the seacoast. He grew wealthy salvaging wreckage. A modern parallel is the case of the farmer who dug a mudhole in the road near his home and charged motorists \$5 apiece to pull them out.



Green Offers You

excellent values in Trees and Plants for your orchard or garden.

Make up your Spring planting list now. Get our catalog and see our big values in *new* fruits and the standard varieties. You should have the following new valuable fruits which we have introduced:



Plum Orchard with well shaped trees



Plowing Pear Orchard in Spring



Van Deman Early Yellow Freestone Peach



Gooseberries in cherry orchard pay large profits



Green's Thrifty Pear Trees bear at an early age



Green's Diploma Currants bring early returns



Beehives in Apple Orchard

VAN DEMAN PEACH

Earliest yellow flesh freestone.

SYRACUSE RED RASPBERRY

Largest, highest quality, most productive.

SWEETHEART STRAWBERRY

Most productive of all.

DIPLOMA CURRANT

Largest currant known, high quality.

RED CROSS CURRANT

Enormously productive, sweet, large.

BOSC PEAR

Highest quality, beautiful, most productive; Not new, but seldom offered to you.



Bosc Pear Trees as Fillers in Apple Orchard



Peach Orchard and Silo bring big returns



Green's Diploma Currants as Fillers in Plum Orchard



Dust Spraying a Large Apple Orchard



Quince Trees on Left, Pear Trees on Right



A Well Cultivated Apple Orchard



Green's Apple Trees Bear Early

Everything for Fruit Garden and Orchard

For over thirty-six years we have been large growers and sellers direct to the planter of Good Trees, Plants and Vines. Make your plans now to plant Green's Trees next spring.

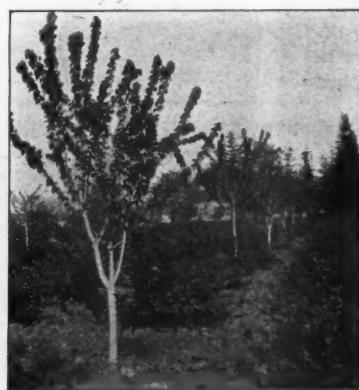
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Gooseberries Planted in Young Pear Orchard

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Made of 20 gauge galvanized steel
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gas, oil, water and convenience
lines. Our prices go
1 in., 1 1/4 in., 3 1/2 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in., 12 in., 14 in., 16 in., 18 in., 20 in., 22 in., 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in., 40 in., 42 in., 44 in., 46 in., 48 in., 50 in., 52 in., 54 in., 56 in., 58 in., 60 in., 62 in., 64 in., 66 in., 68 in., 70 in., 72 in., 74 in., 76 in., 78 in., 80 in., 82 in., 84 in., 86 in., 88 in., 90 in., 92 in., 94 in., 96 in., 98 in., 100 in., 102 in., 104 in., 106 in., 108 in., 110 in., 112 in., 114 in., 116 in., 118 in., 120 in., 122 in., 124 in., 126 in., 128 in., 130 in., 132 in., 134 in., 136 in., 138 in., 140 in., 142 in., 144 in., 146 in., 148 in., 150 in., 152 in., 154 in., 156 in., 158 in., 160 in., 162 in., 164 in., 166 in., 168 in., 170 in., 172 in., 174 in., 176 in., 178 in., 180 in., 182 in., 184 in., 186 in., 188 in., 190 in., 192 in., 194 in., 196 in., 198 in., 200 in., 202 in., 204 in., 206 in., 208 in., 210 in., 212 in., 214 in., 216 in., 218 in., 220 in., 222 in., 224 in., 226 in., 228 in., 230 in., 232 in., 234 in., 236 in., 238 in., 240 in., 242 in., 244 in., 246 in., 248 in., 250 in., 252 in., 254 in., 256 in., 258 in., 260 in., 262 in., 264 in., 266 in., 268 in., 270 in., 272 in., 274 in., 276 in., 278 in., 280 in., 282 in., 284 in., 286 in., 288 in., 290 in., 292 in., 294 in., 296 in., 298 in., 300 in., 302 in., 304 in., 306 in., 308 in., 310 in., 312 in., 314 in., 316 in., 318 in., 320 in., 322 in., 324 in., 326 in., 328 in., 330 in., 332 in., 334 in., 336 in., 338 in., 340 in., 342 in., 344 in., 346 in., 348 in., 350 in., 352 in., 354 in., 356 in., 358 in., 360 in., 362 in., 364 in., 366 in., 368 in., 370 in., 372 in., 374 in., 376 in., 378 in., 380 in., 382 in., 384 in., 386 in., 388 in., 390 in., 392 in., 394 in., 396 in., 398 in., 400 in., 402 in., 404 in., 406 in., 408 in., 410 in., 412 in., 414 in., 416 in., 418 in., 420 in., 422 in., 424 in., 426 in., 428 in., 430 in., 432 in., 434 in., 436 in., 438 in., 440 in., 442 in., 444 in., 446 in., 448 in., 450 in., 452 in., 454 in., 456 in., 458 in., 460 in., 462 in., 464 in., 466 in., 468 in., 470 in., 472 in., 474 in., 476 in., 478 in., 480 in., 482 in., 484 in., 486 in., 488 in., 490 in., 492 in., 494 in., 496 in., 498 in., 500 in., 502 in., 504 in., 506 in., 508 in., 510 in., 512 in., 514 in., 516 in., 518 in., 520 in., 522 in., 524 in., 526 in., 528 in., 530 in., 532 in., 534 in., 536 in., 538 in., 540 in., 542 in., 544 in., 546 in., 548 in., 550 in., 552 in., 554 in., 556 in., 558 in., 560 in., 562 in., 564 in., 566 in., 568 in., 570 in., 572 in., 574 in., 576 in., 578 in., 580 in., 582 in., 584 in., 586 in., 588 in., 590 in., 592 in., 594 in., 596 in., 598 in., 600 in., 602 in., 604 in., 606 in., 608 in., 610 in., 612 in., 614 in., 616 in., 618 in., 620 in., 622 in., 624 in., 626 in., 628 in., 630 in., 632 in., 634 in., 636 in., 638 in., 640 in., 642 in., 644 in., 646 in., 648 in., 650 in., 652 in., 654 in., 656 in., 658 in., 660 in., 662 in., 664 in., 666 in., 668 in., 670 in., 672 in., 674 in., 676 in., 678 in., 680 in., 682 in., 684 in., 686 in., 688 in., 690 in., 692 in., 694 in., 696 in., 698 in., 700 in., 702 in., 704 in., 706 in., 708 in., 710 in., 712 in., 714 in., 716 in., 718 in., 720 in., 722 in., 724 in., 726 in., 728 in., 730 in., 732 in., 734 in., 736 in., 738 in., 740 in., 742 in., 744 in., 746 in., 748 in., 750 in., 752 in., 754 in., 756 in., 758 in., 760 in., 762 in., 764 in., 766 in., 768 in., 770 in., 772 in., 774 in., 776 in., 778 in., 780 in., 782 in., 784 in., 786 in., 788 in., 790 in., 792 in., 794 in., 796 in., 798 in., 800 in., 802 in., 804 in., 806 in., 808 in., 810 in., 812 in., 814 in., 816 in., 818 in., 820 in., 822 in., 824 in., 826 in., 828 in., 830 in., 832 in., 834 in., 836 in., 838 in., 840 in., 842 in., 844 in., 846 in., 848 in., 850 in., 852 in., 854 in., 856 in., 858 in., 860 in., 862 in., 864 in., 866 in., 868 in., 870 in., 872 in., 874 in., 876 in., 878 in., 880 in., 882 in., 884 in., 886 in., 888 in., 890 in., 892 in., 894 in., 896 in., 898 in., 900 in., 902 in., 904 in., 906 in., 908 in., 910 in., 912 in., 914 in., 916 in., 918 in., 920 in., 922 in., 924 in., 926 in., 928 in., 930 in., 932 in., 934 in., 936 in., 938 in., 940 in., 942 in., 944 in., 946 in., 948 in., 950 in., 952 in., 954 in., 956 in., 958 in., 960 in., 962 in., 964 in., 966 in., 968 in., 970 in., 972 in., 974 in., 976 in., 978 in., 980 in., 982 in., 984 in., 986 in., 988 in., 990 in., 992 in., 994 in., 996 in., 998 in., 1000 in., 1002 in., 1004 in., 1006 in., 1008 in., 1010 in., 1012 in., 1014 in., 1016 in., 1018 in., 1020 in., 1022 in., 1024 in., 1026 in., 1028 in., 1030 in., 1032 in., 1034 in., 1036 in., 1038 in., 1040 in., 1042 in., 1044 in., 1046 in., 1048 in., 1050 in., 1052 in., 1054 in., 1056 in., 1058 in., 1060 in., 1062 in., 1064 in., 1066 in., 1068 in., 1070 in., 1072 in., 1074 in., 1076 in., 1078 in., 1080 in., 1082 in., 1084 in., 1086 in., 1088 in., 1090 in., 1092 in., 1094 in., 1096 in., 1098 in., 1100 in., 1102 in., 1104 in., 1106 in., 1108 in., 1110 in., 1112 in., 1114 in., 1116 in., 1118 in., 1120 in., 1122 in., 1124 in., 1126 in., 1128 in., 1130 in., 1132 in., 1134 in., 1136 in., 1138 in., 1140 in., 1142 in., 1144 in., 1146 in., 1148 in., 1150 in., 1152 in., 1154 in., 1156 in., 1158 in., 1160 in., 1162 in., 1164 in., 1166 in., 1168 in., 1170 in., 1172 in., 1174 in., 1176 in., 1178 in., 1180 in., 1182 in., 1184 in., 1186 in., 1188 in., 1190 in., 1192 in., 1194 in., 1196 in., 1198 in., 1200 in., 1202 in., 1204 in., 1206 in., 1208 in., 1210 in., 1212 in., 1214 in., 1216 in., 1218 in., 1220 in., 1222 in., 1224 in., 1226 in., 1228 in., 1230 in., 1232 in., 1234 in., 1236 in., 1238 in., 1240 in., 1242 in., 1244 in., 1246 in., 1248 in., 1250 in., 1252 in., 1254 in., 1256 in., 1258 in., 1260 in., 1262 in., 1264 in., 1266 in., 1268 in., 1270 in., 1272 in., 1274 in., 1276 in., 1278 in., 1280 in., 1282 in., 1284 in., 1286 in., 1288 in., 1290 in., 1292 in., 1294 in., 1296 in., 1298 in., 1300 in., 1302 in., 1304 in., 1306 in., 1308 in., 1310 in., 1312 in., 1314 in., 1316 in., 1318 in., 1320 in., 1322 in., 1324 in., 1326 in., 1328 in., 1330 in., 1332 in., 1334 in., 1336 in., 1338 in., 1340 in., 1342 in., 1344 in., 1346 in., 1348 in., 1350 in., 1352 in., 1354 in., 1356 in., 1358 in., 1360 in., 1362 in., 1364 in., 1366 in., 1368 in., 1370 in., 1372 in., 1374 in., 1376 in., 1378 in., 1380 in., 1382 in., 1384 in., 1386 in., 1388 in., 1390 in., 1392 in., 1394 in., 1396 in., 1398 in., 1400 in., 1402 in., 1404 in., 1406 in., 1408 in., 1410 in., 1412 in., 1414 in., 1416 in., 1418 in., 1420 in., 1422 in., 1424 in., 1426 in., 1428 in., 1430 in., 1432 in., 1434 in., 1436 in., 1438 in., 1440 in., 1442 in., 1444 in., 1446 in., 1448 in., 1450 in., 1452 in., 1454 in., 1456 in., 1458 in., 1460 in., 1462 in., 1464 in., 1466 in., 1468 in., 1470 in., 1472 in., 1474 in., 1476 in., 1478 in., 1480 in., 1482 in., 1484 in., 1486 in., 1488 in., 1490 in., 1492 in., 1494 in., 1496 in., 1498 in., 1500 in., 1502 in., 1504 in., 1506 in., 1508 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in., 1910 in., 1912 in., 1914 in., 1916 in., 1918 in., 1920 in., 1922 in., 1924 in., 1926 in., 1928 in., 1930 in., 1932 in., 1934 in., 1936 in., 1938 in., 1940 in., 1942 in., 1944 in., 1946 in., 1948 in., 1950 in., 1952 in., 1954 in., 1956 in., 1958 in., 1960 in., 1962 in., 1964 in., 1966 in., 1968 in., 1970 in., 1972 in., 1974 in., 1976 in., 1978 in., 1980 in., 1982 in., 1984 in., 1986 in., 1988 in., 1990 in., 1992 in., 1994 in., 1996 in., 1998 in., 2000 in., 2002 in., 2004 in., 2006 in., 2008 in., 2010 in., 2012 in., 2014 in., 2016 in., 2018 in., 2020 in., 2022 in., 2024 in., 2026 in., 2028 in., 2030 in., 2032 in., 2034 in., 2036 in., 2038 in., 2040 in., 2042 in., 2044 in., 2046 in., 2048 in., 2050 in., 2052 in., 2054 in., 2056 in., 2058 in., 2060 in., 2062 in., 2064 in., 2066 in., 2068 in., 2070 in., 2072 in., 2074 in., 2076 in., 2078 in., 2080 in., 2082 in., 2084 in., 2086 in., 2088 in., 2090 in., 2092 in., 2094 in., 2096 in., 2098 in., 2100 in., 2102 in., 2104 in., 2106 in., 2108 in., 2110 in., 2112 in., 2114 in., 2116 in., 2118 in., 2120 in., 2122 in., 2124 in., 2126 in., 2128 in., 2130 in., 2132 in., 2134 in., 2136 in., 2138 in., 2140 in., 2142 in., 2144 in., 2146 in., 2148 in., 2150 in., 2152 in., 2154 in., 2156 in., 2158 in., 2160 in., 2162 in., 2164 in., 2166 in., 2168 in., 2170 in., 2172 in., 2174 in., 2176 in., 2178 in., 2180 in., 2182 in., 2184 in., 2186 in., 2188 in., 2190 in., 2192 in., 2194 in., 2196 in., 2198 in., 2200 in., 2202 in., 2204 in., 2206 in., 2208 in., 2210 in., 2212 in., 2214 in., 2216 in., 2218 in., 2220 in., 2222 in., 2224 in., 2226 in., 2228 in., 2230 in., 2232 in., 2234 in., 2236 in., 2238 in., 2240 in., 2242 in., 2244 in., 2246 in., 2248 in., 2250 in., 2252 in., 2254 in., 2256 in., 2258 in., 2260 in., 2262 in., 2264 in., 2266 in., 2268 in., 2270 in., 2272 in., 2274 in., 2276 in., 2278 in., 2280 in., 2282 in., 2284 in., 2286 in., 2288 in., 2290 in., 2292 in., 2294 in., 2296 in., 2298 in., 2300 in., 2302 in., 2304 in., 2306 in., 2308 in., 2310 in., 2312 in., 2314 in., 2316 in., 2318 in., 2320 in., 2322 in., 2324 in., 2326 in., 2328 in., 2330 in., 2332 in., 2334 in., 2336 in., 2338 in., 2340 in., 2342 in., 2344 in., 2346 in., 2348 in., 2350 in., 2352 in., 2354 in., 2356 in., 2358 in., 2360 in., 2362 in., 2364 in., 2366 in., 2368 in., 2370 in., 2372 in., 2374 in., 2376 in., 2378 in., 2380 in., 2382 in., 2384 in., 2386 in., 2388 in., 2390 in., 2392 in., 2394 in., 2396 in., 2398 in., 2400 in., 2402 in., 2404 in., 2406 in., 2408 in., 2410 in., 2412 in., 2414 in., 2416 in., 2418 in., 2420 in., 2422 in., 2424 in., 2426 in., 2428 in., 2430 in., 2432 in., 2434 in., 2436 in., 2438 in., 2440 in., 2442 in., 2444 in., 2446 in., 2448 in., 2450 in., 2452 in., 2454 in., 2456 in., 2458 in., 2460 in., 2462 in., 2464 in., 2466 in., 2468 in., 2470 in., 2472 in., 2474 in., 2476 in., 2478 in., 2480 in., 2482 in., 2484 in., 2486 in., 2488 in., 2490 in., 2492 in., 2494 in., 2496 in., 2498 in., 2500 in., 2502 in., 2504 in., 2506 in., 2508 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in., 2710